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FIRST EDITION

AWFUL TRAGEDY IN ALBANY, N. Y.

The British Ballot Bill.

A Great Inundation in Vienna.

A Reported Papal Crusade.

The Nathan Murder.

A Clue Finally Obtained.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

AWFUL TRAGEDY IN ALBANY.

A Well-known Physician Beats Out His Wife's Brains in a Fit of Delirium Tremens.

ALBANY, March 8.—A horrible tragedy occurred here this morning at a residence in Madison avenue. Dr. Lemuel P. Van Hoesen, a well-known physician, murdered his wife during a fit of *delirium tremens*, beating in her skull and scattering her brains upon the walls and floor of the room in which the deed was committed. The weapon used was a common iron stew-pan, with a long handle, weighing about three or four pounds. The *Evening Journal* gives the details of the affair as follows:—

Yesterday, Dr. Van Hoesen, having been indulging excessively in liquor for the past few days, was attacked with a fit of delirium tremens. His wife would not allow him to leave the house while the paroxysm lasted, although he endeavored several times to make his way out. In the evening the wife of Julius Auzeline remained watching with Mrs. Van Hoesen, relieving her in giving medicine at stated times, remaining until about 1 o'clock this morning, during which time the doctor exhibited no signs of intended violence or frenzy. At 1 o'clock, or a few minutes thereafter, Mrs. Auzeline retired to bed and slept. About a quarter to 4 o'clock she was awakened by a sound of shuffling of feet on the floor above and suppressed screams for help, followed by a low moaning, as though some person was in the utmost agony. She awoke her husband and children, and then ran up stairs to the Doctor's door, which she endeavored to open, but could not, as it was locked on the inside, and the key had been taken out. Returning down stairs, she procured the key from her own door, when she and her husband entered. The sight that met their eyes was enough to freeze and curdle the blood with horror, for prone on the floor lay the woman, her head battered and bruised in the most heart-sickening manner, the long hair wet and slimy with brains and blood, the face gashed and cut most horribly, while the furniture, floor, and walls were literally plastered with the blood and brains of the unfortunate creature. At the sink, in one corner of the room, stood the husband, coolly washing from his hands and arms all traces of the terrible deed he had but just concluded. Mrs. Auzeline ran to the body to ascertain whether life yet remained, and raising it up could just notice one or two gasps, and all was over. Mrs. Auzeline then despatched her son for Dr. Smith, while she and her husband watched the room that the murderer might not escape. This he made no effort to do, however, remaining as if oblivious to the presence of the body and unconscious of what he had done, muttering and conversing with himself.

Coroner Mulligan soon after arrived and took charge of the remains of the unfortunate woman. In response to an inquiry of the Coroner as to why he had committed the crime, Van Hoesen replied, "I couldn't help it; I had to do it to save my own life; they were after me!" The murderer was taken in charge. After a preliminary examination before Justice Clute he was committed to jail on a charge of murder.

The wounds inflicted on the unfortunate women were of the most fearful nature, there being no less than six frightful gashes in the face, one jaw was broken, and the whole back of the head, from ear to ear, was completely smashed in. The murderer formerly enjoyed a large practice in this city, but becoming mixed up in politics, and being defeated in running as a candidate for member of the Assembly from the city a few years ago, he neglected his practice. He is probably about fifty years of age, is a large, well-formed man, and in better moments was highly respected by those of his acquaintance.

When our reporter visited the house the traces of the murder had been almost entirely obliterated from the floor and walls, but the shockingly mangled and inanimate form of the poor creature as she lay in the bed was enough to convey an idea of the fiendish brutality with which the blows were dealt. Her blood had soaked through the floor where she first lay, completely discoloring the ceiling, and dripping down on the floor below.

ENGLAND.

The British Ballot Bill.

The Ballot bill introduced by the Government in the British House of Commons on the 20th inst. forms the principal measure of the session, and radically changes the system of voting. The substance of the scheme is as follows:—

1. The bill shall apply to municipal as well as parliamentary elections.

2. No voting paper except the official paper shall be used; that is to say, the object of the ballot shall not be defeated by the use of a somewhat similar paper, which would enable it to be ascertained how the vote had been given.

3. The voting paper shall not be given to the voter until he enters the voting booth.

4. The voter is not to be permitted to put any mark upon the voting paper except that which is necessary to show for whom the vote is given; and in the event of that regulation being violated, the vote will be cancelled.

5. The returning officer, as he gives out his paper to each voter, shall impress it with a stamp, the character of which he shall be bound to keep secret, and which shall not be used again until a certain fixed time shall have expired. Then, when the boxes come to be opened, each unstamped voting paper shall be rejected as void.

6. When a voting paper has once been put into the ballot-box the box shall not be opened except under such precautions as shall secure the inviolability of the vote.

7. Where in a case of reopening the question of the number of votes it is found a vote is bad, it shall be struck off from the total of the candidate for whom it has been recorded; and also, where an elector tendering his vote finds some one else has voted for him, the vote shall be kept aside, and under certain circumstances counted for the candidate in whose favor he had intended to vote.

8. The same penalties shall be attached to personation that now attach to bribery and treating. The candidate shall lose his seat for procuring or attempting to procure personation.

9. Any candidate who does not include all his expenses in his election return, or who with his own hands has paid expenses which ought to have passed through the hands of his agent, shall lose his seat.

10. The use of public houses as committee-rooms during the progress of elections is prohibited.

11. The old plan of nominating candidates, and making the final declaration of the poll, is abolished.

12. The expenses of the returning officer shall be paid out of the local rates.

THE FLIGHT INTO SWITZERLAND.

The Wrecks of Bourbaki's Army.

On Wednesday morning, February 1, the Swiss heard that 80,000 French had crossed the border during the night. The possibility of such an event had been foreseen, but it had been thought more probable that the retreating force would have been driven into Besancon to help in the reduction of that place, as Bazaine's soldiers had been in the case of impregnable Metz. But now much anxiety was felt as to whether the French would yield their arms, whether the Swiss would fire upon them if they refused, whether the Prussians would pursue, or whether in many ways Switzerland might not find herself very awkwardly situated.

The arrival of a troop of French cavalry on the following afternoon put an end to all surmisings, and explained much that we had before thought very wonderful. The horses seemed scarcely able to stand. They were under-sized and half famished. Their legs were knotted and swollen; their tails and manes often rotted away; the long shaggy hair of their ungroomed coats matted with dirt. The riders were warmly clothed in large overcoats, and, what seems to be nearly universal among officers and men of all arms, the broad-peaked cap. It was the general opinion among the lookers-on that ten well-mounted heavy cavalrymen would have ridden over the whole two hundred. On inquiry I found these were really old soldiers, and next day I recognized the uniform, often seen in Paris, of the Gendarmerie, only without the traditional three-cornered hat. During Friday and Saturday infantry poured into the town, the intervals between the arrival of the large bodies being filled by stragglers in every stage of exhaustion. They came slowly in, shuffling along, with hanging heads, sunken cheeks, and starting eyes. Such a multitude of famished, weary, footsore, ragged, and sickly human beings was surely never gathered together. Those unable to march came in by train.

Shall I be accused of exaggeration if I attempt to describe their condition? I have seen poor in London and beggars in Egypt, but never such wholesale misery as was here. Hundreds of poor fellows, their uniforms torn to rags, limped past. The feet and hands of nearly all were frost-bitten, causing the greatest pain. On many a face incipient fever had begun its ravages; many would never march again. In all the shrunk features and crouching gait told of gnawing hunger, while the deep cough and hoarse voice bore witness to long nights spent on snow and frozen ground. Some had tied bits of wood under their bare feet to protect them from the stones; others wore wooden sabots; hundreds had no socks, and when they had they were merely of thin cotton; others, who appeared well shod, would show a soleless or heelless boot, the exposed part of the foot, once frozen, being now a wound crusted with dirt. For weeks none had washed or changed their clothes, or removed their boots. Nothing but hurried march and counter-march. Their hands were blacker than any African's. Some had lost their toes, the limbs of others were so frozen that every movement was agony. The men stated that for three days they had neither food nor fodder served out to them, and that before that they often got only one loaf between eight men.—*Correspondence London Times.*

GREAT INUNDATION.

Vienna Under Water—3000 Persons Homeless.

A Vienna letter-writer, under date of February 14, says:—

About noon on Sunday all at once the rumor spread that the ice had started and was coming down. Messengers from the police and the Government Commission ran about the threatened districts to order the cellars to be cleared and to look for the boatmen and the carpenters who were to put together the stages, which were ready prepared; but scarcely more than an hour's time was left for all this, for already, at 2 P. M., the water had not only filled the cellars, but, in the lower parts, had already penetrated into the houses themselves, driving out the inmates of the ground floor.

In several streets the waters rose four or five feet, and boats had to be got to rescue the inmates of houses. So little had any danger been apprehended that in the Carl Theatre and in several other localities there were to have been the usual amusements. In the Carl Theatre, where a new piece was to be given, the galleries were crowded, in spite of the circumstance that one hundred yards lower down the Prater Strasse was already flooded. Half an hour before the representation was to be given it was announced that there would be none. In some of the ball localities the first guests had likewise arrived, but finding the dancing floor already flooded over, had to make a hasty retreat.

Thus it went on till 9 o'clock, when the largest portion, not only of the Leopoldstadt on the left bank of the canal, but likewise several districts of the Landstrasse, and the portion of the inner town near the old Arsenal, which was in ancient times the port of Vienna, and is, therefore, lying very low, were several feet under water.

In all about three thousand persons have been driven out of their homes. Of these a portion have found refuge in various public establishments, while the rest were accommodated in upper floors. These are now in a sort of quarantine, and have to be provided with the means of subsistence by boats. This is not very easy, for the boats have to break through the ice.

CATHOLIC TROUBLES.

A Reported Papal Crusade.

The Roman correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—

That we should hear of a crusade towards the end of the nineteenth century will probably not be thought strange in this age of events. It seems certain that forces for the recovery of the Pontifical States are being mustered in Belgium, a country whose independence rests on its neutrality, and that when all is ready, the Pope will leave Rome, and put himself at their head to lead them to the field. The Questor of Rome has just seized at a house in the Corso a lithographic stone representing the bronze cross assumed by the crusaders on their enrolment.

Funds are pouring into the Vatican sufficient to meet every expense. During the last month the Pope received 1,101,000 francs; and since the 1st of February this sum has been swelled by 400,000 francs more. Nearly all the officers of the disbanded Pontifical army, and the bulk of the soldiers, have embraced the crusade, and are now receiving their old pay, while volunteers are mustering in every part of the continent. General Kanzler is in Belgium, and the day before yesterday Commander Filippani proceeded to Brussels with despatches for the Nuncio and the Archbishop of Milineas, which are believed to relate to the expedition. An attempt will be made at the same time to effect a Papal rising in Rome, and Monsignor de Merode is laboring zealously to prepare this mine. Every morning the ex-Minister of Police reports to the Holy Father the accounts brought to him by his emissaries of the temper of the population, and no pains are spared to foster every germ of discontent. The Pontifical Ministry is reconstituted and constantly assembles at the Vatican, where it discusses these proceedings, and keeps a watch on the situation.

ANOTHER CLUE.

Still in Pursuit of the Nathan Murderer—The Police Satisfied That They Know the Assassin.

The N. Y. *World* of to-day has the following:—

Light at last breaks in upon the almost impenetrable mystery which, since the murder of Mr. Benjamin Nathan at his residence in this city last summer, has enveloped that terrible crime, and there is a fair prospect that the horrible affair will be wholly cleared up by the arrest and conviction of the murderer.

Superintendent Kelso, on behalf of the police authorities, announced last evening that the perpetrator of the infamous crime which created such an intense excitement in this city and throughout the whole country, is known to the police, and has been so known to them for some time past. This man is a thief and burglar, who for years past has been well known to the police of this and other cities of the United States.

He is one of the most determined and desperate characters among the whole of the thieving fraternity. His real name is supposed to be William Forrester, but he has from time to time, when caught in the meshes of the law, assumed numerous aliases.

PURSUING THE CLUE.

Taking up the clue where the death of Jourdan snapped it in twain, Superintendent Kelso, who was in the full confidence of his predecessor, has been unremitting in his efforts to discover and drag to the bar of justice the murderer of Mr. Nathan.

During the early stages of the investigation the police authorities narrowed the crime down to one of three "mobs" or gangs of sneak thieves as having been concerned in the murder. After much patient inquiry and sifting the "wheat from the chaff," they became satisfied which of the three gangs had been in town and working in this city at the time of the murder. The head and front of this gang was

BILLY FORRESTER,

and by tracing his movements they learned that he was seen in this city the day of the murder, but had disappeared the day after. To find this man Forrester appeared for a long time simply impossible. Detectives were sent scouring the country in search of him, and all the clever detectives in various large cities of the United States were employed in hunting for him, but thus far without avail.

ON HIS TRACK.

He has been traced from this city to Chicago, thence to St. Louis, from that place to Cincinnati, and even to New Orleans, but the police have not been able to put their hands on him. As a last resort, finding that secrecy has not assisted them in securing the murderer, Superintendent Kelso has determined to give the matter the utmost publicity, and see whether this will effect the desired consummation. With this object in view, Superintendent Kelso has prepared a circular giving an accurate description of Forrester, and offering $2500 reward for his capture and delivery in this city.

THE REWARD OFFERED.

The following is a copy of the circular:—

NEW YORK, Feb. 25, 1871.—Twenty-five hundred dollars will be paid for the arrest and delivery at the office of the Superintendent of Police, in the city of New York, of Billy Forrester, alias Billy Marshall, alias Billy or Frank Campbell, alias Frank Livingstone, alias Frank Harding, alias Frank Howard.

PHOTOGRAPH OF FORRESTER.

Age, 35; height, five feet six inches; slim build, but tough and wiry; rather broad, square shoulders; weighs 140 pounds; rather long, spare face; black eyes, having a wild expression; high, square forehead; mouth narrow and corners drawn down, upper lip stands out a little; medium-sized, straight nose; straight, black hair, cut short; heavy black mustache, curls at the ends towards the mouth; sunken cheeks, but high cheek-bones; small, narrow foot; generally walks with his hands in his coat pockets; tooth out left upper jaw; bracelet in India ink on left wrist. JAMES J. KELSO,
Superintendent Police, City of New York.

A copy of this circular was sent to the chief of police of every city in the United States, to all the known detectives throughout the States, to the heads of the police departments in Great Britain and Ireland, accompanied by a note from Superintendent Kelso requesting their co-operation with him in finding the much-sought-or Forrester.

THE EVIDENCE AGAINST FORRESTER.

The principal evidence in the case has been furnished to the police by a man named Ellis, who is at present confined in the State Prison, serving out a term of imprisonment for burglary. This Ellis was a companion and intimate friend of Forrester, and belonged to the gang of thieves and cutthroats of which Forrester was the leader.

He was engaged with Forrester in several burglaries and sneak thefts, and has been several times convicted. It appears Superintendent Jourdan was informed that Ellis, while in the State Prison at Sing Sing, had been overheard to claim that he had some knowledge of the perpetrator of the Nathan murder, and that he had planned with Forrester to crack the "crib" some time previous to the murder, and his (Ellis') arrest alone prevented it.

THE "DOG."

The principal evidence against Forrester is, as asserted, that the "dog" with which Mr. Nathan was so brutally murdered, or one very similar to it, has been traced to his possession.

AN OLD OFFENDER.

Forrester is a desperado of the most dangerous stamp. Though not more than 36 or 38 years of age, he has spent half his life in the prisons of the United States. He escaped from Joliet, Ill., State Prison, where he had thirteen years more to serve. He has been confined in Sing Sing Prison, New York, and at Cherry Hill, Pennsylvania, and escaped from both.

A CHURCH DIFFICULTY.

Excited Colloquy Between the Minister and a Member During the Time of Service—The Gas Turned Off.

From the Chillicothe (Ohio) Advertiser.

One of the most remarkable church difficulties we have ever heard of transpired in this city on last Thursday night, at the Methodist Protestant Church on Main street. A revival had been in progress for several nights. In the course of his sermon, one evening, Mr. Millard, the pastor, referred to a class of persons who were religious in the church, and worldly and irreligious out of it, and spoke of a man who was a member of that congregation who answered to that character.

At this accusation, Mr. Peter M. DeCamp, who is a member of the church, sprang to his feet in an excited manner and cried out, "Name the man; who is it?" The minister proceeded with his discourse, when Mr. DeCamp again interrupted him with the exclamation, "Who is it? Do you mean me?" The minister retorted that his remarks were of a general application, but that "if the shoe fitted him he could wear it."

That was too much for Peter's combative temperament, and he again sprang to his feet, and used expletives of an emphatic character. The minister undertook to continue his discourse, when Mr. DeCamp took possession of the lamp (which belonged to him) by which the minister was reading.

But this did not succeed in stopping the services, and the daughter of Mr. DeCamp cried out, "Shut off the gas, father," which Peter immediately did, leaving the minister and audience enveloped in darkness. The room was soon empty, and Mr. DeCamp, who is one of the trustees, locked the door and departed for home.

Whether there was any personal difficulty between the minister and Mr. DeCamp, which will explain the singular proceeding, we have not learned. The next morning it was rumored that Mr. DeCamp would be prosecuted on the charge of disturbing divine service, but later in the day we learned that the trouble had been entirely reconciled.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

THE FRENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Where Shall it Meet?

Paris Disorders Suppressed.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Wilmington Methodist Conference

The Mexican Commission.

Bowen the Bigamist.

True Bill Found Against Him.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, March 9.

Odo Russell

returned to London yesterday from Versailles, and will attend the special meeting of the Cabinet to-morrow.

Rioting in Paris Suppressed.

A disturbance occurred on Wednesday among some battalions of the Paris Mobile Guards, but was quelled without serious consequences.

A Transport Fleet

is going to the Elbe to convey 90,000 released prisoners home to France.

Cattle Plague.

There is much typhoid and plague among the cattle and horses in Paris. The animals are, nevertheless, said to be fit for food.

It has been finally settled that

The National Assembly

will meet at Versailles.

Another Report—Fontainebleau Said to be the Point.

BORDEAUX, March 8.—The Committee of the National Assembly has decided to recommend the transfer of the assembly to Fontainebleau. It is stated that M. Thiers supports this choice of the place of meeting, and it is expected that the Assembly will ratify the report of the committee when it is presented for discussion and action. A large number of Deputies will, however, support an amendment providing for the removal of the Assembly to Versailles.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 9.

The Mexican Mixed Commission

has been in session eighteen months, and has acted upon only thirteen cases; four of these were decided upon their merits, and nine thrown out as having accrued before the former commission was dissolved. The commission continues only one year longer, and has 1974 cases now before it. The parties interested in the claims against the respective governments are very much discouraged by the slow progress thus far made.

Arkansas Senatorship.

The Republicans in Congress are much gratified to-day by the reception of advices from Arkansas of the probable re-election of Mr. McDonald to the United States Senate from that State.

Bowen the Bigamist.

The Grand Jury has found a true bill against Christopher C. Bowen, lately member of Congress from South Carolina, for bigamy in marrying Miss Pettigru King, in August last, while Mrs. Frances Hicks Bowen was living in Augusta, Ga., whom he is alleged to have married in 1852. The day for trial has not been fixed, though the case will come up early during the present term of court.

Mr. Sumner and the Foreign Relations Committee.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The Senate Republicans were in caucus until the hour of the meeting of the Senate, engaged on the reports of the committees. Much difficulty is experienced in the settlement of the questions, and especially on the recommendation to change the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

FROM DELAWARE.

The Wilmington M. E. Conference.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

DOVER, Del., March 9.—The Committee on Ladies' and Pastors' Christian Union was appointed.

Revs. S. W. Thomas and B. Gorham were introduced.

A draft was ordered on the Treasurer of the Centenary Fund for $18,440.

The report of the Committee on the Peninsula Academy was made and a commission ordered to act during the year.

A special collection was ordered to be made for the Missionary Society of $1700.

The class for admission were called to the bar of the conference and addressed by the Bishop. They are Messrs. Hunter, Kidney, E. Davis Wilson, Miller, Shilling, Williams, and W. P. Davis.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, March 9.—Stocks steady. Money 4 per cent. Gold, 111¼. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112¾; do. 1864, do., 111¼; do. 1865, do. 112; do. 1865, new, 110⅜; do. 1867, 111; do. 1868, 111¾; 10-40s, 109; Virginia 6s, new, 66; Missouri 6s, 91⅝; Canton Co., 70½; Cumberland preferred, 30; New York Central and Hudson River, 97½; Erie, 21¾; Reading, 101⅝; Adams Express, 69¼; Michigan Central, 117¾; Michigan Southern, 97⅛; Illinois Central, 134⅝; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 115; Chicago and Rock Island, 111⅛; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 97; Western Union Telegraph, 54¾.

—A Kentucky wedding was interrupted by a young girl, with a babe in her arms, forbidding the bans. The bridegroom, asking them to excuse him a moment, stepped out and shot his head off.

THIRD EDITION

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

The Foreign Relations Committee.

The Removal of Mr. Sumner.

The President Desires it.

Mr. Cameron Named for Chairman.

Later from Europe.

Russia and Prussia.

Reported Secret Treaty.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Banishment of the Duke de Montpensier.

LONDON, March 9.—The *Times* has a letter from Madrid which announces that the government has ordered the Duke de Montpensier to proceed to the island of Minorca, because he refuses to take the military oath to support King Amadeus.

Secret Treaty Between Prussia and Russia.

The *Morning Post* affirms that a secret treaty between Russia and Prussia was concluded about the time of the outbreak of the war, and says the following were among its provisions:—Russia to intervene in case the French were successful, and should menace Poland; if the Austrian army should demonstrate upon the Prussian frontier Russia to demonstrate upon the Austrian frontier; and if any European power should combine with France, Russia to join Prussia.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Foreign Relations Committee and Mr. Sumner.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—General Butler called upon the President to-day at the request of several members of the Massachusetts delegation, to ascertain whether it could not be arranged so as to retain Senator Sumner on the Committee of Foreign Relations. The President said that personally he had no objections, but in view of the fact that important foreign questions were soon to be considered, it was necessary that the Secretary of State and himself should have some one at the head of the Foreign Relations Committee who would speak with them. The impression left upon Butler's mind was that the President is anxious for the removal of Sumner from the committee.

The Republican Senators

held a caucus this morning, for the purpose of hearing the report of the committee appointed to revise the list of Senate committees. Senator Sumner was in the caucus when the committee submitted their report. The first committee on the list was the Foreign Relations, and Senator Cameron was placed at the head of it. Mr. Sumner made a few remarks, protesting against his removal from the chairmanship of his old committee, and then took his hat and left the caucus. An angry discussion of an hour followed. Senators Wilson and Schurz made speeches against the removal of Mr. Sumner, and Senator Howe defended the action of the committee in placing Mr. Cameron at the head of the Foreign Relations Committee.

Mr. Howe gave the same reasons for the removal of Sumner as were given by the President to General Butler.

Mr. Trumbull complained about the formation of the Judiciary Committee.

A motion was made to recommit the report, with directions to report again.

No Definite Action

was taken in the case of Sumner, and the caucus adjourned to meet again at 1 o'clock. It was evident in the caucus that a majority of those present are opposed to the removal of Sumner. The matter makes great excitement at the capital among Senators and members, and in diplomatic circles.

Adjournment of the Senate.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

The Senate adjourned at twenty minutes to 1 o'clock, and the Republican Senators again went into caucus on the standing committees.

The Republican Caucus.

The motion pending in caucus is to recommit the report of the committee.

Messrs. Schurz and Sumner have spoken in favor of the motion, and Mr. Howe against recommittal.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

TRENTON, March 9.—The Orange and Newark Railroad bill was killed in the House to-day.

The bill to place all future funds received from riparian rights, sales, or lease, has gone to the Governor.

The Pilotage bill, giving Jersey sail vessel owners the right to pilot their vessels into home ports, has been killed in committee.

The requests to Governor Randolph to act as arbitrator between the railroad and coal companies have been most numerous, and are still being received. They are, however, of an unofficial character, and come from individuals, and not from the companies.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, March 9.—Cotton firm; low middling held at 13½c. Flour dull and weak, with small business. Cloverseed in good demand, and jobbing at $7@7 37½. Wheat quiet and unchanged; receipts 5000 bushels; sales 32,000 bushels. Corn—white Southern weak at 84@87c.; yellow Southern steady at 83@85c.; receipts 8000 bushels; sales 8000 bushels. Oats higher at 60@62c. Mess Pork weak. Bacon weak. Lard quiet at 13½c. Whisky firm at 92c.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, March 9.—Cotton steady; sales 2000 bales; uplands at 14¾c.; Orleans, 15¼c. Flour dull but without decided change; sales 9500 bbls. Wheat dull and nominal. Corn quiet; sales 26,000 bushels new mixed Western at 87c. Oats quiet; sales 18,000 bushels Ohio at 66@69c. Beef steady. Pork dull. Lard steady. Whisky firm at 93c.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, March 9.—Nearly all the Senators presented petitions in favor of the Local Option law.

Mr. Connell presented two remonstrances from the Twenty-second ward, Philadelphia, against the paving of country roads. Also, petition from the Academy of Natural Sciences petitioning that bequests to said Academy may be exempted from collateral inheritance tax.

Mr. Evans, in favor of a law prohibiting the sale of liquors in Chester county.

Mr. Randall, remonstrances against incorporating the Franklin Coal Company.

Mr. Mumma, petitions in favor of extending the Capitol grounds.

Among the bills reported from committees was House bill relative to plans of survey and regulation in Philadelphia, and Senate bill allowing courts to incorporate mutual fire insurance companies without capital.

The Speaker announced that he had appointed Senators Olmsted, Purman, and Nagle the Senate committee under the centennial resolution.

Mr. Dechert introduced a bill relating to the jurisdiction and powers of courts, supplementary to the act of June 16, 1836.

Mr. Dill, one requiring all suits brought against improvement companies for damages to be brought in the court of the county in which the bonds are required to be filed.

Mr. Allen, one to validate certain deeds and other instruments informally executed and acknowledged.

Mr. Connell, one which he passed, allowing savings funds to subscribe to the stock of the American Steamship Company.

Mr. Rutan called up and had passed the bill allowing courts to incorporate mutual fire insurance companies without capital.

Mr. Dill called up and had passed the Senate bill allowing the improvement of creeks and rivulets.

M. Albright called up and had passed the supplement to the election laws affecting Lehigh and Northampton counties.

House.

The Senate supplement to the Delaware River Telegraph Company was passed.

House bill to regulate the shipment of coal was considered.

The first section prohibits any charge for the transportation of coal of more than fifteen mills per mile per ton of 2240 pounds on grades not over twenty-eight feet to the mile, and not more than eighteen mills per ton per mile on grades above twenty-eight feet to the mile; an additional allowance may be made of two mills extra per ton per mile on distances less than fifty miles, and two cents per ton for branching at loading and shipping points.

The second section requires the companies to transport coal from all collieries on their line. The third section requires them to supply a sufficient number of cars to meet all demands. The fourth section inflicts heavy damages for violation. The fifth section exempts companies having special charters for the transportation of coal only from the bill.

The bill was passed through the Committee of the Whole without a word of amendment or opposition.

Mr. Marshall objected to suspending the rules for a second reading, and urged delay, because he was not satisfied that the plan proposed was a proper remedy for the existing coal troubles.

Mr. Williams, a member from Luzerne, and a practical miner, made a speech setting forth the grievances of the miners, and said that the bill was calculated to settle the difficulties.

Mr. Wheeler, the prime mover of the bill, held that it was fully calculated to adjust all the troubles, and affected all the transportation companies in the same way.

Mr. Boileau was of opinion that the bill did not touch the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad. He opposed the measure, because capital had rights as well as labor, and capital to the extent of eight million dollars had been locked in one road in the Lehigh region for eight years without receiving one cent of interest. The rate of two and one-half cents per ton per mile was the lowest carrying rate that would pay the company.

Mr. Hall expressed the opinion that the act would not in any way reach the Reading Railroad, which was chartered in 1833, five years before the amendment to the Constitution of the State had been changed so as to allow the charters of corporations to be altered or revoked by the Legislature.

AN UNACCOUNTABLE AFFAIR.

The Assassination of Colonel Fish, of Georgia.

The *Americus Republican* gives the following account of the assassination of Colonel Fish, of Oglethorpe, Ga., on Monday, the 27th ult:—

Colonel Fish, returning from a trip to Savannah, had come down from Macon on Monday night's train, reaching Oglethorpe about one o'clock. Getting off at the depot of the latter place, he gave his bundle of books to a negro man named Jacob, and started walking home, followed immediately by the servant. Proceeding towards his residence, he had reached the heart of the town, and was passing up the left sidewalk alongside of the court-house, when a gun was fired at him from the door of this building, opening immediately on the street, the shot taking effect in the left side of the face and neck, and inflicting a most ghastly and gaping wound, from which Colonel Fish died at once.

His overcoat was buttoned up close to the chin, and nothing about him had been disturbed in any way, although he had on a gold watch, money about his person, and other valuables, plainly showing that the lurking assassin, who had fired the fatal shot, sought no spoils and profits, but human blood and human life.

The servant was walking, according to his own account, to the left and a little in the rear of Colonel Fish, and when the gun fired dodged down, squatting, and then turned and ran off, frightened. He at once woke up some gentlemen sleeping not far off, who found the body as above described, the warm blood gushing profusely from the several arteries, and the last faint breath fluttering on his dying lips.

This assassination is as astonishing to the community in which Colonel Fish has long lived, universally respected and honored, as the details of its perpetration prove it atrocious. A man, polite and gentlemanly towards all, making no enemies ever and having no malignant foes, has been waylaid and murdered in the centre of a peaceful town and on its most frequented thoroughfare, and none can ascribe the reason why.

An Opera Singer after Fisk, Jr., for His Pay.

Giovanni B. Antonnucchi recently brought an action in the Supreme Court against James Fisk, Jr., to recover a balance of $500 alleged to be due him on a month's salary under an agreement to sing in the opera of *Lurline*, in the Academy of Music, from the 10th of May last. The defense is that Fisk, Jr., never employed the plaintiff, but that he was employed by an unnamed party, to whom Fisk, Jr., furnished money; that the plaintiff's engagement, even with that party, was at the rate of $200 per week, as long as his services should be needed, not for a month; that his services were continued for two weeks and four days; that he was paid $400 for the two weeks, and tendered the amount at the same rate for the remaining four days, which he refused. A motion made at Chambers, before Judge Cardozo, to place the cause on the Special Term calendar, was denied.

—A Chinese agent offers to deliver Chinamen in Tennessee at the rate of $7000 a hundred.

—Two of General Kilpatrick's admirers in Rouseville gave him a $2000 horse and a $200 dog.

—A Boston merchant absent-mindedly copied a love-letter to his "heart's idol" in the letter-book of the firm before sending it.

—East Greenwich, Connecticut, has a Thugatrosophia Society, which holds annual exhibitions.

—Some one asserts on good authority that the "early bird" caught cold instead of a worm.

—The Girard College is said to be the best specimen of Grecian architecture in the world.

—A wealthy widow, advertising for an agent, was overwhelmed with applications, as the types, by mistake, made it "a gent."

—The great bell on Notre Dame, Montreal, is the largest but one in the world. It weighs over 10,500 pounds, and can be heard forty miles.

—The African diamonds, about which so much has been written and said of late, are thought but little of in London. They are pronounced vastly inferior to the Golconda sparklers.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

TREASURY LEAKS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

There are good, honest people who wonder why so much ado is made about a certain expenditure. "It is only $5000" (or $50,000, or $100,000, as the case may be), they innocently remark; and they cannot see why so small a sum should excite so great a clamor. The reason is not so much that this sum has gone, but that so many other sums are sure to go after it—sucked down by the maelstrom caused by the disappearance of this. Naturalists, given a small bone, will reconstruct therefrom some gigantic beast of a long-past era; and Treasury leeches, given a precedent, will empty a sub-treasury most expeditiously.

The *National Republican* thus dilates on the failure of Congress to appropriate money wherewith to enlarge the grounds which surround and set off the Capitol:—

"The extension of the Capitol grounds ought to have commended itself quite as much to members of Congress, who are never tired of admiring the Capitol building, as to the people of Washington. Every one will concede that the present surroundings of this, the most beautiful and imposing structure in the world, are not in harmony as a setting for such a gem of architecture. The American people are not so entirely wanting in taste and spirit as to stop short, after an expenditure of $12,000,000 on their greatest and proudest public edifice, to count the trifling expense of placing it in a fitting frame. As far as the park is concerned, the sum of $160,000 seems to us, in view of the fact that this is the capital of the richest nation on the globe, a very small amount to make so much bones about."

—Here, you see, the fact that $12,000,000 have been lavished on the Capitol is urged as a reason, not for frugality in any quarter, but for spending more in the purchase and fitting up extensive grounds and fitting up of extensive grounds adjacent thereto. Then Washington wants a Park, and remembers that this is "the richest nation on the globe," and so ought to be ashamed of not paying $100,000 towards such Park, well knowing that millions must follow. It does not occur to the Federal City that people who are heavily taxed for Parks in their own cities, or obliged to go without, should object to being further taxed to make a park whereby the value of Washington lots and houses shall be enhanced at the national cost.

Perhaps we are a rich nation. We certainly have a debt that would ill become a poor one. But we are not so rich that our taxes do not gall us; and, when we have paid for laying out, sewering, grading, paving, lighting, etc. etc., our own streets, we cannot see why we should be taxed again to render the same good service to the streets of another city and the homes of her people. No, we don't see it.

PHILADELPHIA'S WAY TO COMMERCE.

From the Wilmington (Del.) Commercial.

As a manufacturing city Philadelphia is already great, but her press and people long also for commercial greatness. This desire, we believe, may be gratified, and never was there a time more auspicious for successful effort in this direction than the present. Her great rival, New York, is almost throttled by the Thugs who control her municipal government; her business is crippled with lack of public confidence in her commercial honor, caused by the insolent disturbance of her money market by speculative gamblers and financial charlatans; while her carrying trade, to and from the West, has come to be considered the legitimate spoil of warring railroad and canal rings.

Philadelphia's commercial honor, on the other hand, is beyond reproach; her financiers are men of national reputation and known integrity, while her Western carrying trade is in the hands of a giant corporation, which fouls not its hands with speculating in its own stocks, but confines itself to its legitimate business and brings to the prosecution of that business a far-reaching, comprehensive sagacity which pours the traffic of half a continent over its rails.

But to be a great commercial city, Philadelphia must have foreign trade. Here New York has the inside track, and believes she can keep it forever. Why? Because New York has a good harbor, accessible at all seasons of the year, and Philadelphia has not! Philadelphians, as a rule, either fly into a passion and indignantly deny this fact, or quietly ignore it, in discussing the question of their commercial future. This is not the part of wisdom. There is no commercial future for them until they look this apparently disagreeable fact squarely in the face, and shape their policy accordingly. They must strip themselves of the narrowness and provincialism with which they have too justly been reproached, and extend at once their ideas and their sphere of action. They must regard the Delaware river as a whole, and utilize whatever portion of its magnificent harbor is best adapted for commerce, whether that portion lie within or without their present municipal limits.

We know that such a policy would be at once denounced by many as building up other places with Philadelphia capital without any return to that city, but a little reflection will convince any thinking person that this would not be true. Philadelphia can, if she chooses, forever remain the centre of the trade and commerce of the whole Delaware river region, not on account of her location—for that is probably a mistake—but because she has the start, and has the capital to maintain that advantage. Situation is important, without doubt, but New York's fine harbor did not alone make her the commercial metropolis of the Republic; Norfolk has as good a harbor, and yet she languishes, and Beaufort has a better, it is said, and is little more than a village. New York by canals first, and railroads afterwards, made her harbor the point where the products of the interior most readily met the commerce of the ocean, and became at once the first of American citizens. The other places as well situated had not the energy or the capital necessary to accomplish this, and their greatness is a thing too far in the future to be even a matter of interesting speculation to the people of this generation.

Philadelphia had, however, the energy and the capital to establish as great avennes to the trade of the interior as did New York, and she did it. Her mistake was that she failed to make this inland traffic meet her ocean commerce at the most accessible point, and her commerce died. When she has the courage and the wisdom to correct her mistake that commerce will revive.

All things, at present, combine to give her a magnificent opportunity, and her action in this steamship project will show whether or not she has gained the wisdom to achieve greatness. If she subscribes liberally, if she builds her ships in whatever American yards they can be built best and cheapest, with Pennsylvania's own iron, and if, when her own harbor is ice locked, she runs them to another, always easily kept free, and many miles nearer thes ea, she will take the first and decisive step toward making herself the greatest, as well as the most distinctively American, of American cities.

GREAT AND LITTLE CORPORATIONS.

From the N. Y. World.

When Mr. Lemuel Gulliver took his afternoon nap he found himself on waking tied hand and foot, and although each filament was very tiny they sufficed to bind him to the ground, or at least compelled him to struggle to get free. Such just now seems to be, though in varying forms, the awakening of Pennsylvania and Virginia—the one a vigorous, well-fed, plethoric giant, gorged with shoddy; the other an invalid, with blood enfeebled and vigor terribly abated. Governor Geary starts from his slumbers with an actual shriek. It seems that in those years of placid enjoyment which, since the day when, made bankrupt by a great corporation which she nursed, she refused to pay her interest, have rolled over Pennsylvania, there has been growing up within her borders a crop of bodies politic which, with specious promises to the State of taxes on dividends, and to the citizen of development of resources and facility of transit, have step by step been appropriating to themselves vast and dangerous powers. This rank and poisonous growth has of course been stimulated by the hot compost which protection has heaped about its roots, until at last the combined powers of production and corporate privilege overbear political independence, and the State finds itself helpless at their feet. This, according to the fact as well as Governor Geary's frantic utterances, is exactly the state of things at this moment in Eastern Pennsylvania; and the very sensible though comically lawyer-like letter of his Attorney-General reveals the legislative and judicial contrivances by which, year after year, this has come to pass. When the Legislature limits the tolls the companies get up a little convenient litigation, and the judiciary, in its simplicity, decides that "toll" does not mean "freight;" and so when the time comes, as now, that producing and transit corporations find it to their advantage to combine to crush the industrial interest proper, their powers to do so are found to be illimitable, and the Governor and the Legislature are helpless. This is one of the corporation crises which threaten Pennsylvania. Its sources are the companies operating in the eastern part of the Commonwealth, and mainly those leading to and from the anthracite regions watered by the Schuylkill and the Lehigh. Their power of mischief is not diminished by the concession that they are in the main solvent corporations—the capital in one instance chiefly owned abroad.

But the stertorous slumber of Pennsylvania betrays a heavier nightmare than this. There is a corporation which, unlike the Reading and the Lehigh entitles, "bestrides no narrow world," but stands over the citizens of a once free commonwealth literally

"Like a colossus; and they, petty men,
Walk under its huge legs, and peep about
To find themselves dishonorable graves."

Such is that giant corporation as to which we have more than once uttered words of warning, and as to which Pennsylvania dares not speak. We have said why we are remotely interested, and shall not repeat it. It owns the Legislature, be its politics what it may. If it needs statutory help, it issues an order and is at once obeyed. If it does not suit its convenience to have these amendatory statutes published in the body of the public laws, they are hidden in an appendix. It has the absolute control of Senators at Washington; and we have at this moment the indecent spectacle of a bill pressed through Congress at the bidding of this corporation to build a bridge across the great river at Cincinnati which the whole Ohio delegation tell us will be fatal to the interests of navigation. Thus conscious of power and thus unchecked, it too, like the pigmy coal companies, takes the tone of defiance, and this too in a way which gives the action an interest of a very wide scope indeed. No one will deny that the maintenance of the public faith of Pennsylvania—its bonds scattered everywhere—is matter of general interest. Thus is it affected.

We are not of those who believe in the magic of sinking funds, or indeed in sinking funds at all. Bad as is Mr. Boutwell's policy, it is better than the mockery of a fund to be made available by and by, and in the meantime to be subject to all manner of risks; but all will agree that if there be a sinking fund it ought not to be sported with. Years ago Pennsylvania created a sinking fund, which now, as near as we understand it, amounts to about $9,500,000, and was supposed to be invested in safe and available securities. Governor Geary, so believing, recommended its realization and a proportionate debt liquidation. But lo! when it comes to be examined (and this we derive from the report of a committee of the Legislature) it turns out, if not a mere myth—which we are far from asserting—yet a most unavailable and insecure dependence. "Briareus" has made "ducks and drakes" of it. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company years ago bought the public works of Pennsylvania, and paid for them in its own or other first mortgage bonds. In the lapse of time it suited them to make a different arrangement, and the rescript was issued, and an act in March, 1861, passed, by which the bonds were merged into some sort of a contract by which the principal debt was turned into a collateral; and now, when the Governor wants to sell, he finds his stocks on hand unmarketable, and the actual debtor to the State—the purchaser for nothing of the public works—master of the position. Now, we are by no means prepared to say that Governor Geary's policy of sale is the wisest, but it is very far beyond our finite comprehension that it should be frustrated by the discovery of the utter unavailability of his assets, and this through the agency and secret manipulations of a creature of the law. When Mr. Attorney-General Brewster comes to examine these statutes (if he is ever allowed to see them) he will find a more desperate state of things than among the coal companies.

This, then, is the great corporation which, governing Pennsylvania, is intriguing in New Jersey—whose integrity has thus far proved steady—and boldly invading Virginia. The state of things in Virginia, as represented to us on all sides, is simply deplorable.

THE DUTY OF PRESIDENT GRANT.

From the N. Y. Sun.

While it is but right and just that great forbearance and charity should be shown in our treatment of those Indian tribes that are disposed to cultivate amicable relations with us, especially as some of them have undoubtedly suffered grievous wrongs at our hands, there are other tribes that desered no such consideration. We mean those that, without provocation, have always been the unrelenting enemies of the whole white race, and have never omitted an opportunity to practise infernal tortures and cruelties upon those of our countrymen and countrywomen who have had the misfortune to fall into their hands.

Conspicuous among these cruel and implacable savages are the Apaches, a tribe that may be justly termed the Ishmaelites of America, since they are as deadly foes of the friendly tribes of Indians as they are of the whites themselves. These wretches have, within the last month or two, overrun most of the civilized part of Arizona, not only committing depredations, but the most frightful murders and atrocities upon settlers in places that have been considered safe for years; and they have been allowed to perpetrate these outrages comparatively unchecked. For such inhuman monsters as the Apaches there should be no mercy. They should be utterly exterminated from the face of the earth if they cannot be overcome in any better way

It will be well for President Grant—since Congress will not allow Arizona to be abandoned to the savages—to take immediate measures to afford the pioneers of civilization there adequate protection. The people may be humbugged by a policy which, by giving to philanthropists prominent places in connection with Indian affairs without corresponding authority, has served as a cloak for the most scandalous frauds upon the Indians and upon the tax-payers of the country; but such a policy, whether real or only pretended, will not meet the requirements of this emergency. If the President has the power to send a fleet of war vessels, in the interest of a ring of speculators, to overawe a people with whom we are supposed to sustain friendly relations, he can surely order two or three regiments of cavalry to Arizona, in addition to the troops now there, to protect the settlers from the ravages of an enemy as brutal as the fiercest beasts of prey and more relentless.

SHALL CUBA BE DESTROYED?

From the N. Y. Sun.

Notwithstanding the assertion so persistently disseminated by the Spanish officials in Cuba that the revolution is on its last legs, a few facts which these same officials have of late carelessly permitted to reach the outer world, through their own organs, completely disprove all their former statements. The celebrated battle which General Jordan won over the Spaniards in Camaguey on New Year's day a year ago has been cast into the shade by more than one recent conflict. More numerous bodies of armed men have been engaged on either side; and the acknowledged loss of the Spanish forces, 160 in one fight, is far greater than any they ever confessed before. The war therefore is progressing, and the executions on both sides prove that it has lost nothing of that ferocious character which more than once since its commencement has caused the civilized world to shudder, and excited discussion in various legislative assemblies.

Some time since President Grant in a message to Congress described this war as an "exterminating" one; and inasmuch as the shooting of prisoners seems to be general, the term is not misapplied. Apart from the fearful sacrifice of human life, to which there is no conceivable limit short of the extermination of the combatants on one or the other side, the advancing devastation of what was lately one of the most productive of cultivated countries is exciting considerable alarm among other nations. The Spaniards burn and destroy every village or assemblage of huts or clearing from which they drive the Cubans, trusting that the impossibility of obtaining the necessaries of life may induce them to surrender; while the Cubans publicly proclaim that they expect to win their independence as much by the torch as by the sword. It is, they say, only by means of the productions of the soil of Cuba that Spain is enabled to war against its sons.

When the war broke out Cuba was producing, with a population of something less than two millions of people, the value of about two hundred and fifty million dollars a year. The industries of which this enormous sum was the product were about equally divided between the cities and the country, that is to say, between manufacturing and agriculture. Of the thirty million acres which Cuba contains, only some two and a half millions are devoted to sugar cane, tobacco, coffee, and other exportable crops; the remainder consists of pasturage and forests.

Of course, the war has greatly diminished the produce of Cuba, and as the island formerly furnished about half of all the sugar made on the globe, it is patent that its value to the outside world has greatly decreased; while it is self-evident that if the war be not stopped, or its character mitigated, the island will ere long be converted into a desert. This war has now been waged for nearly thirty months. How long is Christian civilization to stand coldly by and passively abet it?

International law and public opinion forced England, France, and Russia to interfere in favor of the independence of Greece. What was the duty of the civilized nations of Europe in 1827 in regard to Greece is manifestly the duty of America and Americans to-day in regard to Cuba. Let those politicians, patriots, and pseudo-philanthropists who object to intervention in Cuba on the plea of "manifest destiny," take warning from the condition of devastated and depopulated San Domingo. Since emancipation, tropical agricultural products and the means of their production should be very carefully dealt with. If we wait a little longer, the Cuban pear will be not ripe but rotten when it falls.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

From the N. Y. Times.

While Republicans are satisfying themselves that there is no need to talk about the Presidential election just yet, the Democrats, with their usual activity, are leaving no stone unturned to render their preparations for the contest perfect in all directions. Nothing, of course, could suit their plans better than the present attitude of the Republican party. The issue of Free Trade vs. Protection is arraying one section of the party against the other; personal grievances here and there are elevated into national importance; and in the "Empire State" the prospect is particularly encouraging for the Democrats, because they have a large number of leading Republicans in their employment, and can safely reckon on receiving their very best services. It is always an advantage to have spies in the camp of the enemy. There is probably no Democrat extant who has the least doubt about which way New York will go in the Presidential election. What they cannot get by their own strength they expect to gain through the feuds of their adversaries.

The South, it is confidently anticipated, will go bodily for Tammany, and money will be freely poured into that quarter as soon as the signal is given from headquarters. Active exertions are already being made in the West, and several new journals have been started for the purpose of getting the exalted truth into the minds of the people that John T. Hoffman is the only man who can really save the country. The tax-payers of New York kindly provide the money for this great missionary enterprise. No one supposes that the money raised here is devoted to the service of the public—if it were, we should not be able to boast of having the worst paved and the worst lit streets in the civilized world. Some of this money goes to enrich ex-bankrupt chairmakers and adventurers from "ould Ireland," and a part of it is prudently devoted to the consolidation of the new power which has been built up among us during the last few years. No one can fail to see that it would be a capital investment for the Democrats to spend a few millions in winning the next contest for the Presidency. With Hoffman in the White House, it is very difficult to say what might not be done for the elevation of mankind. The system under which New York is governed, and which gives so much satisfaction to the *Evening Post* and many respectable citizens, might then be applied to the nation at large, and the blessings of free government be for the first time enjoyed, and the regeneration of the species finally accomplished. Where there are now two or three corrupt judges there might be soon two or threescore, and a state of things would arise to which the annals of Rome in its later days would afford no parallel. This is naturally an inspiring thought for any true Democrat, as Democrats go nowadays, and we cannot wonder that the party is extremely well pleased to see Republicans saying with Dr. Watts' sluggard, "You have woke me too soon, let me slumber again." Under our new patron saint, the blessed Saint Patrick himself (whose life has been most obligingly forwarded to our office, as one step toward converting the heathen), we may confidently look for an era of which George Washington and other old-fashioned patriots never dreamed.

In the meantime, however, we hope there are some people here and there who will keep their attention fixed on what is going on in several parts of the country. As Democratic principles once more gain ascendancy in the South, the spirit of 1861 is reviving. The nearer the Democrats approach to power the more is the South disposed to shake off the incubus which the war left upon it. Let Hoffman be elected, and the work of Union men will be undone as fast as local circumstances will permit. There is not much excuse for our deceiving ourselves on this score. "The war is not over," cried the Rebels and their sympathizers in 1865, and we may be pretty sure they meant what they said. They are already giving us a taste of what we may expect when Republican apathy and Republican quarrels have allowed Hoffman to slip into the President's chair. In our opinion, the country needs the Republican party now as much as it did during the years of the war, but we are aware that this opinion is not shared by many Republican leaders. It is a suicidal policy for Republicans to go on backing each other with their own weapons, but then it happens to be the policy much in vogue just now, and of course the Democrats are very eager to pat the combatants on the back. There are many Republicans to-day who would prefer the Democrats and free trade to their own party and protection. There are others who think that the whole duty of man in the present year of grace is to keep up a constant nagging at President Grant. It is all very fine to say that the "heart" of the country is "sound," but great causes have ere now been entirely ruined by a much smaller degree of carelessness and indifference to public questions than we now find prevailing. If Senator Sumner would give us his views on this subject, he might do greater service, and act more in accordance with the high reputation which he enjoys, than by concentrating all his thoughts on San Domingo.

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A. R. TAYLOR'S SINGING ACADEMY, NO. 812 ARCH Street. The Spring Term will commence on MONDAY, March 6. Night classes for Ladies and Gentlemen. A class for beginners will be formed on Monday next. Terms $3 per quarter. The Tuesday and Friday classes will be continued. Terms $3 per quarter. The evening classes will meet at a quarter before 8. The quarter will consist of twelve lessons. Afternoon classes for ladies, two lessons per week, $2 50. Private lessons given as usual. Pupils can enter their names from 2 until 6½ o'clock P. M. daily. 3 2 6t

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

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Harvard College, the University Lectures, Divinity School, Law School, Medical School, Dental School, Lawrence Scientific School, School of Mining and Practical Geology, Bussey Institution (a School of Agriculture and Horticulture), Botanic Garden, Astronomical Observatory, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Peabody Museum of Archæology, Episcopal Theological School.

The next academic year begins on September 28, 1871.

The first examination for admission to Harvard College will begin June 29, at 8 A. M. The second examination for admission to Harvard College, and the examinations for admission to the Scientific and Mining Schools, will begin September 28. The requisites for admission to the College have been changed this year. There is now a mathematical alternative for a portion of the classics. A circular describing the new requisites and recent examination papers will be mailed on application.

UNIVERSITY LECTURES.—Thirty-three courses in 1870-71, of which twenty begin in the week February 12-19. These lectures are intended for graduates of colleges, teachers, and other competent adults (men or women). A circular describing them will be mailed on application.

THE LAW SCHOOL has been reorganized this year. It has seven instructors, and a library of 16,000 volumes. A circular explains the new course of study, the requisites for the degree, and the cost of attending the school. The second half of the year begins February 13.

For catalogues, circulars, or information, address
J. W. HARRIS,
2 6 3m Secretary.

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3 21 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

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NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs

—Dr. Henry Hartshorne has been elected Professor of Natural History in Girard College.

—Eight new dwellings are to be erected on the Girard estate in Marshall street, between Coates and Brown.

—The receipts of the Girard estate during thirty-nine years amounted to $5,089,252·33.

—Admission to Girard College hereafter is to be obtained only by personal application to the directors.

—The cigar manufacturers met last evening, but failed to act on the case of F. O. Miller, who desires to test the equity of the "capacity tax." The revenue officials claim that the latter is not the point in question.

—A new parish of the P. E. Church is to organized in the southern section of the city.

—The three boys arrested on the charge of firing an oyster saloon on Broad street were discharged yesterday at the Central Station.

—The Fire Commissioners, and not Councils, will arrange the fire-alarm boxes of the new department.

—Mr. Michael Sweeney, for a number of years connected with the Bank of Commerce, died on the 7th inst.

—Four Lebanon county counterfeiters were brought to the city yesterday, and will have a hearing when witnesses arrive.

—The thermometer marked 50 degrees at 3 P. M. yesterday.

Domestic Affairs.

—The *State Journal*, the Republican organ at Richmond, Va., changed hands yesterday.

—A large number of the Newark, N. J., brewers were yesterday fined for frauds on the United States revenue.

—The New York Assembly yesterday rejected the bill making Declaration day and St. Patrick's day public holidays.

—A hurricane occurred in the vicinity of St. Louis yesterday, doing great damage to property, and causing loss of life.

—The Executive Board of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association held a second meeting at Pottsville yesterday, on the question of arbitration, and adopted a series of resolutions, the result of which is thought, by some, will cause a speedy resumption of mining operations. Last evening the Judiciary Committee of the State Senate commenced examining parties interested in the coal controversy, and in New Jersey Governor Randolph has been requested to act as arbitrator between the disputing parties.

Foreign Affairs.

—The Prussian headquarters are at Ferrieres.

—It is arranged that Bismarck is to be in Berlin to-day.

—The rinderpest has broken out in the country around Lille.

—The French prisoners in the various parts of Hanover have been started homeward.

—Emperor William will enter Berlin on the 15th inst., and the troops on May 1.

—The National Assembly leaves Bordeaux, on Saturday, and will meet at Versailles on Monday.

—The Prussians intend making grand demonstrations upon the return of the victorious troops.

—The day upon which Emperor William returns to Berlin is to be observed as a day of thanksgiving throughout Fatherland.

—A proposition was made in the French Assembly yesterday, to abrogate all laws restricting the right of the people to hold meetings and form associations.

—The French Minister of War proposes a complete reorganizing of the army and the defenses of France, including the erection of fortifications upon the new German frontier.

—The National Guard of Paris are excited over the fear that they are to be disbanded, and have made a protest against the appointment of General Palladines to the command over them.

—A committee of the French Assembly yesterday made a report in favor of annulling the election of Garibaldi to that body from Angers; and Victor Hugo proceeded to make a speech warmly defending Garibaldi, but was interrupted by a great tumult in the Chamber, whereupon he announced his immediate resignation and abruptly left the chamber.

SAILORS' TROUBLES.

The Neptune Case—Honorable Discharge of Captain Peabody and His Mates.

Captain Peabody and mates, Mayo and Shields, of the ship Neptune, charged with cruel treatment to sailors, were honorably discharged yesterday, in New York, by Commissioner Shields. This action is based upon the following facts disclosed in the evidence:—

The Neptune left Liverpool on the 26th of last December, and there is no charge of cruel treatment until the Banks of Newfoundland were reached, where very cold and stormy weather was encountered. The decks were then covered with snow, and it was necessary to employ all hands, including officers, in shovelling it off. It was during this time that the hands of the colored sailors were frozen. The captain dressed their hands, gave them clothing, and made them as comfortable as circumstances allowed. The ship afterward sprung a leak, and it became necessary to work the pumps incessantly for three days; the white watch had been overworked, and to save the ship and the lives of all on board these colored sailors were made to work at the pumps. The safety of the ship imperatively required this. There is no evidence to show that either Captain Peabody or his mates, through "malice, hatred, or revenge," inflicted any punishment on these sailors, or that they forced them to do more than the necessities of the case demanded. The United States District Attorney is entirely satisfied with the decision of Commissioner Shields.

—The Boston *Transcript* says an earnest word in condemnation of the sensational paragraphists who are so prone to assert that vessels, especially of our navy, are "missing," to the distress and annoyance of those having friends on board. It expresses the belief that every United States vessel of size that has passed Cape Horn for the last few years has been reported as lost before reaching her destination. It might have said, before she was even due at her destination.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

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No. 11 North SECOND Street,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of

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Having direct telegraphic communication with both our New York and Washington Offices, we can offer superior facilities to our customers.

RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,

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At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.

The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.

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FREE OF STATE AND UNITED STATES TAX.

They are issued for the sole purpose of building the extension from MILTON TO WILLIAMSPORT, a distance of 30 *miles*, and *are secured by a lien on the entire road of nearly* 100 *miles*, fully equipped and doing a flourishing business.

When it is considered that the entire indebtedness of the company will be less than $16,000 per mile, leaving out their *Valuable Coal Property of* 1300 *acres*, it will be seen at once what an unusual amount of security is attached to these bonds, and they therefore must commend themselves to the most prudent investors. An additional advantage is, that they can be converted, at the option of the holder, after 15 years, into the Preferred Stock, at par.

They are registered Coupon Bonds (a great safeguard), issued in sums of $500 and $1000. Interest payable February and August.

Price 92½ and accrued interest, leaving a good margin for advance.

For further information, apply to

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Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,

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$1,200,000 six per cent. Bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, endorsed by the City of Baltimore. The undersigned Finance Committee of the Western Maryland Railroad Company offer through the American Exchange National Bank $1,200,000 of the Bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, having 30 years to run, principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Baltimore. This endorsement having been authorized by an act of the Legislature, and by ordinance of the City Council, was submitted to and ratified by an almost unanimous vote of the people. As an additional security the city has provided a sinking fund of $200,000 for the liquidation of this debt at maturity An exhibit of the financial condition of city shows that she has available and convertible assets more than sufficient to pay her entire indebtedness. To investors looking for absolute security no loan offered in this market presents greater inducements. These bonds are offered at 87½ and accrued interest, coupons payable January and July.

WILLIAM KEYSER,

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MOSES WIESENFELD,

1 6 60t† Finance Committee.

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THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

OVER FIVE MILLIONS ($5,000,000) OF DOLLARS WORTH OF PROPERTY IN THE UNITED STATES HAS ACTUALLY BEEN SAVED BY THE EXTINGUISHER

Within the past three years; while in Philadelphia alone twenty-five fires, endangering property to the extent of HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS, have been extinguished during the past year by the same means. Our Machine is the IMPROVED CARBONIC ACID GAS FIRE EXTINGUISHER, and is indorsed and used by M. Baird & Co., Henry Disston & Son, Benjamin Bullock's Sons, Morris, Tasker & Co., Alan Wood & Co., Lacey & Phillips, Bromley Brothers, S. J. Solms, Charles Enu, Johnson & Co., Rimby & Madeira, Francis Perot & Sons, George W. Childs, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia and Boston Steamship Company, Philadelphia and Southern Steamship Company, and many other of our leading business men and corporations.

CAUTION.—All parties in this community are warned against buying or selling "Extinguishers" except those purchased from us or our agents, under penalty of immediate prosecution for infringement.

Our prices have been reduced, and the Machine is now within the reach of every property holder.

N. B.—One style made specially for private residences.

Union Fire Extinguisher Company

OFFICE, (1 28 stuthrp

No. 118 MARKET STREET.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

REGISTER'S NOTICE

To all Legatees, Creditors, and other persons interested, notice is hereby given that the following named persons did, on the dates affixed to their names, file the accounts of their Administration to the estates of those persons deceased, and Guardians' and Trustees' accounts, whose names are under mentioned, in the Office of the Register for the Probate of Wills and granting Letters of Administration in and for the City and county of Philadelphia, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said city and county for confirmation and allowance on the third FRIDAY in March, 1871, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the County Court House in said city.

1871.

Jan. 27, The Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives, etc. Guardians of CATHARINE McCARTHY, minor.

Feb. 1, James Fulton, Executor of MARY LOGAN, deceased.

" 1, Charles A. Wainwright, one of the Executors of C. B. WAINWRIGHT, deceased.

" 2, William S. Halliday, Administrator of MARY ASHMORE, deceased.

" 2, Joseph H. Comly, Executor of James DALE, deceased.

" 2, William W. Taylor, Executor of GEORGE THOMPSON, deceased.

" 2, John M. Thomas, Administrator C. T. A. of HON. LYDIA EMILY BARING, deceased.

" 3, John T. Lewis, Administrator of C. T. A. of WILLIAM WALLACE COOK, deceased.

" 4, Robert Purvis, Executor of HARRIET MILLER, deceased.

" 6, Catharine E. Thacher, Administratrix of ARTHUR THACHER, deceased.

" 7, Michael Magee and John Nolan, Executors of BERNARD MAGUIRE, deceased.

" 7, Joseph T. Mears and Sarah W. Atherton, Executors of ANN W. HAGY, deceased.

" 8, William A. Rolin, Executor of FRANCES MINKLER, deceased.

" 8, Henry C. Paul and Joseph C. Paul, Executors of HENRY K. PAUL, deceased.

" 8, Thomas Williams, Jr., Trustee under the Will of Charles Williams, deceased, for R. NORRIS, CHARLES, and ALICE WILLIAMS.

" 8, Thomas Williams, Jr., surviving Executor of CHARLES WILLIAMS, deceased.

" 9, Samuel Davis Page, Administrator of ISABELLA GRAHAM PAGE, deceased.

" 9, Mary O'Neill, Administratrix of JOHN O'NEILL, deceased.

" 10, David Geisler, Administrator of CATHARINE GEISLER, alias SAUL, deceased.

" 11, James B. Smith, Administrator of STEPHEN E. SMITH, deceased.

" 11, John Gravenstein, Testamentary Guardian of HARRIET R. MILLER.

" 11, Gillis Dallett, Administrator of PATRICK DEVINE, deceased.

" 13, Samuel C. Perkins, Administrator of ANNA J. SHELTON (formerly Hall), deceased.

" 14, Charles D. Freeman, Trustee of Estate of AUGUSTINE R. PEALE, deceased.

" 14, Martha C. Read, Administratrix of JAMES R. CONYERS, deceased.

" 15, William M. David et al., surviving Trustees of JEANNETTE S. WOODWARD, deceased, under the will of JACOB DAVID, deceased.

" 16, William B. Hahna, Administrator of JACOB E. KUNKLE, deceased.

" 17, Jacob Reaver, Administrator of CHARLES REAVER, deceased.

" 17, Bernard Owens, Guardian of MARY C. McGUIGAN, late a minor.

" 18, Louisa Barnes, Executrix of EDWARD L. BARNES, deceased.

" 18, Ann P. Woodward, Guardian of THOMAS OSBORN WOODWARD, late minor.

" 18, Craig D. Ritchie, Administrator of FRANCIS R. WAY, deceased.

" 18, Mary Ann Dickensheets, Administratrix of WILLIAM C. DICKENSHEETS, deceased

" 20, George McDowell, Administrator of JOS. McDOWELL, deceased.

" 20, Catharine Drexel, Francis A. Drexel, and John D. Lankenau, Executors of FRANCIS M. DREXEL, deceased, as filed by Francis A. Drexel and John D. Lankenau, surviving Executors.

" 20, Charles Stubbs, Administrator of JULIA STUBBS, deceased.

" 21, Harriet Blackburn and James Bonbright, Executors of OLIVER BLACKBURN, deceased.

" 21, William H. Keichline, Executor and Trustee under the will of JAMES W. CULP, deceased.

" 21, George Burz, Jr., Guardian of HENRY SEESHOLTZ, JR., minor.

" 23, Israel H. Johnson, surviving Trustee under the will of George Knorr, deceased, for LAURA PEDRICK, late minor.

" 23, James McCoy and James McCurly, Executors of DANIEL WINTERS, deceased.

" 23, Elizabeth Weadel and George Gelbach, Executors of FREDERICK WEADEL, deceased.

" 23, Gavin H. Woodward, surviving Executor of CHARLES WOODWARD, deceased.

" 23, Charles M. Deitz, Administrator of PETER DEITZ, deceased.

" 23, Julia A., John and George Gamber, Administrators of ADAM GAMBER, deceased.

" 23, Henry W. Williams and John D. McCord, Executors of ANNA A. IRWIN, deceased.

" 23, George Schober and Charles A. Suiter, Executors of FREDERICK SCHOBER, deceased.

" 23, Israel H. Johnson, Administrator, d. b. n. c. t. a. of ALEXANDER ATKINSON, deceased.

" 23, Keasby Boncoast, et al., Executors of WALLACE LIPPINCOTT, deceased.

" 23, Mary C. Pfersich, Administratrix of WILLIAM PFERSICH, deceased.

WILLIAM M. BUNN,

2 25 Register.

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McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,

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Spring Importations,

NEW DESIGNS IN ALL FABRICS.

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REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TRUSTEES' SALE

OF

VALUABLE REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE.

Pursuant to the terms of a deed of trust executed to the undersigned, on the 12th day of November, A. D. 1869, by the Tucker Creek Oil and Mining Company of West Virginia, to secure the payment of a certain debt, therein described, due to Frederick Fairthorne, amounting to $7000, with interest from the 12th day of November, 1869, which deed is recorded in the Recorder's office of Wirt county, West Virginia, in Deed Book No. 9, page 529, I will, ON THE 8TH DAY OF MAY, 1871 (that being the second Monday of the month), at the front door of the Court House of Wirt county, West Virginia, proceed to sell to the highest bidder, by public auction, for cash in hand, the following real and personal property in said deed mentioned, to wit:—All that certain tract of land situate, lying, and being in the county of Wirt and State of West Virginia, about one mile west of the Court House of Wirt county, containing THREE HUNDRED AND NINETY-EIGHT ACRES OF LAND, known as the Tucker Creek Oil and Mining Company's Farm.

Also, one other certain tract of land situate on the waters of Synn Camp Run, and left hand fork of Tucker's Creek, in the county of Wirt and State of West Virginia, containing EIGHT HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN ACRES of land, more or less, being the same tracts of land conveyed to the said Tucker Creek Oil and Mining Company, by Nelson J. Nickerson and wife, by deed bearing date on the 8th day of June, 1865; both of said deeds are of record in the Office of the Recorder of Wirt county, West Virginia, in Deed Book No. 9, pages 298 and 301.

Also one Portable Steam Engine Boiler and fixtures, 20 horse-power, two sets of blacksmith tools and a lot of oil well tools, and one fire-proof safe, all of which is now upon the premises.

1 awt M8 D. H. LEONARD, Trustee.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York, on the eleventh day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, all the estate, lands, quartz lode mining claims, mines, minerals, mining rights and interests, lands and premises, shafts, levels, mills and millsites, stores, storehouses, dwellings, and other buildings and structures, water, water-powers, runs and falls of water, water-courses, and water-rights and privileges, water-wheels, flumes, ditches, furnaces, engines, steam-powers, tracts, machinery, retorts, tools and fixtures, and all other estate and property, real, personal, or mixed, of said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and conveyed to us in and by the deed of trust aforesaid, and all the interest and title of said Company therein.

Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice, and for a full description of said estate and property, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of W. H. Whittingham, No. 11 Wall street, New York City.

Terms of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale.

[2 15 taw t5 10

BENJAMIN WHITE, } Trustees.

BERIAH WALL, }

EXECUTOR'S PEREMPTORY SALE.—ESTATE OF JOSHUA PAXSON, Deceased.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Two MORTGAGES, $3000 and $2500. On Tuesday, March 14, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz.:—

No. 1.—All that mortgage of $3000, due December 1, 1873, secured on lost west side of Fortieth street, 155 feet north of Locust street, Twenty-seventh ward; 25 feet front, 140 feet deep. Also, lot north side of Locust street, 140 feet west of Fortieth street; 10 feet front, 180 feet deep. Subject to reservations, etc., see Mortgage Book J. T. O., No. 108, page 307, etc.

No. 2.—All that mortgage of $2500, due March 5, 1878, secured on lot and stable west side of Fortieth street, 160 feet north of Locust street; 30 feet front, 150 feet deep. The northernmost and westernmost 10 feet subject to restrictions, see Mortgage Book J. T. O., No. 74, page 54, etc.

The large lot of which the said three lots were a part is subject to a paramount mortgage of $5000, the whole of which is assumed and amply secured by the improved portion of said large lot.

For further particulars apply to ALFRED LONGSTRETH, Esq., No. 236 South Fifth street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

3 4 s2t Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, AUCtioneers.—Business Stand. Four-story brick mill and coal yard and large lot, No. 939 N. Ninth street, above Poplar street, 80 feet front, 100 feet deep to Darien street, 2 fronts. On Tuesday, March 14, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those buildings and the lot of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the east side of Ninth street, north of Poplar street, No. 939; the lot containing in front on Ninth street 80 feet, and extending in depth 100 feet. The improvements are a four-story brick building, with two-story back building, fronting on Ninth street, and extending through to Darien street. It is occupied as a flour mill. Terms—$5000 cash; balance may remain on bond and mortgage for five years. Immediate possession of mill, the coal yard about the middle of April. For further particulars apply to Ellis D. Williams, No. 323 Walnut street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

2 25 s 3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Business stand. Three-story brick store and dwelling, No. 1619 Ridge avenue, northwest of Parrish street. On Tuesday, March 14, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that valuable three-story brick store and dwelling and lot of ground, situate on the northeast side of Ridge avenue, 142 feet 6 inches northwest of Parrish street, No. 1619; containing in front on Ridge avenue 17 feet 6 inches, and extending in depth on the southeast line 48 feet 11 inches, on the northwest line 42 feet 7¼ inches; thence extending a further distance on the east line 48 feet 11 inches, and on the west line 42 feet 7¼ inches to Ogden street, on which it has a front of 17 feet 6 inches. Subject to a yearly ground-rent of $43·75.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

3 4 s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

EXECUTOR'S AND TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Estate of Ferris Price, deceased. Thomas & Sons, auctioneers. Well-secured Ground Rent, $60 a year. On Tuesday, March 28, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that well-secured redeemable ground rent of $60 a year, payable January and July, issuing out of a lot of ground, upon which is erected a three-story brick dwelling, situate on the east side of Florida street, 217 feet south of Fitzwater street, Fourth ward, No. 765; containing in front on Florida street 16 feet, and extending in depth 54 feet to Jessup street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

3 4 18 25 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, AUCtioneers.—Valuable four-story stone paper mill, 14 dwellings, stable, lime house, stone boiling house, large straw shed, machinery, engines, boilers, 20 acres, Delaware county, Pa., at Bridgewater Station, Chester Creek Railroad, three miles from Chester and seventeen miles from Philadelphia. On Tuesday, March 14, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange. For further particulars, apply to James R. Cummins, No. 723 Sansom street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

3 4 9 11 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Very Valuable Business Stand. Three-story Store, No. 1013 Chesnut street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, 24½ feet front. On Tuesday, March 28, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, three-story brick store, No. 1013 Chesnut street, 24 feet 6 inches by 178 feet.

Terms—$10,000 cash. Keys at the auction rooms. For further particulars apply to Edward C. Diehl, No. 530 Walnut street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

3 4 s4t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Locoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,

No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

HAMANN & ROSENBERG, Proprietors and Managers.

LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF THE GERMAN OPERA.

THIS (Thursday) EVENING, March 9,

Mad. LOUISE LICHTMAY.

TROVATORE,

with the following great cast:—

MAD. LOUISE LICHTMAY,

Mad'lle Marie Frederici, Bernard, Vierling, Formes.

TO-MORROW (Friday), March 10,

BENEFIT OF

MAX MARETZEK.

Mozart's Immortal work,

DON GIOVANNI.

All the artists in the Star cast.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 11, at 2 o'clock,

FAREWELL MATINEE.

Benefit of THEODORE HABELMANN,

FRA DIAVOLO.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 11,

FAREWELL NIGHT.

Grand Gala Performance.

Benefit of

MAD. LOUISE LICHTMAY.

THREE DIFFERENT OPERAS.

Second Act.....MARTHA

Second Act.....STRADELLA

Second Act.....LUCREZIA BORGIA

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Thursday) EVENING, March 9,

MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

Last Nights of the romantic Irish drama entitled

THE EMERALD RING.

Mike Macarty.....Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS

Maggie Macarty.....Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS

To conclude with the screaming farce of

THE LATEST FROM NEW YORK.

Phil. Mulligan.....Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS

Widow Sprouts.....Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS

Friday—Benefit of MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

CONNIE SOOGAH.

DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS,

ST. MARC.

E. L. DAVENPORT as.....ST. MARC

Aided by the Star Company.

LADY OF LYONS.

MATINEE ON SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

Charles R. Thorne, Jr., as.....Claude

Phillis Glover as.....Pauline

A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS

On Monday Next. Tickets to be had at the Office.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8 o'clock.

HOUSES OVERFLOWING EVERY NIGHT.

LOTTA'S SECOND WEEK.

MONDAY AND TILL FURTHER NOTICE,

THE LITTLE DETECTIVE.

LOTTA IN SIX CHARACTERS,

with Songs and Dances.

FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF LOTTA.

SATURDAY—SECOND LOTTA MATINEE.

In rehearsal—FIRE FLY.

Seats secured six days in advance.

FOR ONE WEEK LONGER.

ROTHERMEL'S BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG,

AT

No. 1003 CHESNUT Street.

From 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

All who have not yet seen this great Picture should not fail to do so before its removal. 2 25

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.

THE WONDERFUL

TWO-HEADED GIRL COMBINATION

have been induced to stay ONE WEEK LONGER (ONLY), to give THE THOUSANDS who have been unable, or declined to visit the receptions in consequence of the crowd, an opportunity to attend.

Receptions from 2 to 5 and 7 to 10 P. M.

Admission, 25 cents; Children, 25 cents. 3 7 3t*

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Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

100,000 CURIOSITIES

From all parts of the World.

THIRTY CAGES OF WILD ANIMALS.

The Splendid Dramatic Company appearing in the Lecture Room every Evening at 8 o'clock, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 2 o'clock.

Admission to all the Attractions, 25 cents. 12 12 tf

FOX'S NEW AMERICAN THEATRE, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth.

AMUSEMENTS OF ALL NATIONS.

EVERY EVENING

And SATURDAY MATINEE.

GREAT CONGRESS OF STARS.

Comprising the best artists in the country, who appear in Grand Ballets, Dutch Comedy, Local Sketches, Minstrelsy, Ethiopian Acts, Farce, Comic Vocalism, Pantomime, etc.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

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The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.

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TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished available in all parts of Europe.

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OFFICE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS IN THE PHILADELPHIA BANK BUILDING,

No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.

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Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Capes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments, and all kinds of Millinery Goods. 1 4

Evening Telegraph

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(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1871.

☞ THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the *Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening Express*. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. Last March we entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the *exclusive* use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the *North American, Inquirer, Ledger, Press, Age, Record*, and *German Democrat*, of this city, and the leading journals of the **East, North,** West and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the *only evening paper published in this city* in which the **afternoon** despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the complications in Europe, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

IS FREE GOVERNMENT A FAILURE?

IT has long been a favorite theory with the European enemies of republican institutions that free government, especially in American cities, has proved a failure; and the commission bills now pending at Harrisburg imply that the Legislature of one of the greatest of American commonwealths is ready to indorse, in the most formal and most oppressive manner, this monarchical libel upon a free people. For five years the control of three of the most important departments of the city government is to be taken absolutely from the voters and tax-payers of this municipality. At a moment when all vestiges of military control and the last props of the fabric of reconstruction are about to be removed from the Southern districts which were lately in rebellion, the birth-place of republican freedom is to be profaned, and the very spot from which the flat went forth that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed is chosen as the scene of the substitution of an oligarchy for popular rule. The doctrine of the day teaches that the men who pay taxes, own property, risk their lives in the service of their country, and who have made Philadelphia what it is to-day, are not fit to be trusted for five long years with a voice in their local affairs. Collective wisdom and collective patriotism count for nothing. The boasted intelligence and virtue of the people are treated as exploded humbugs. It is presumed that millions lavished on education have only served to diminish the capacity of voters to discern their true interests and to participate in the management of their own affairs. We are virtually commanded to lock up our Council Chambers, to dismiss our Mayor, to close up our existing departments, and to blindly surrender all control over municipal destiny. The commission bills proclaim to the world that the men who must fight, toil, and pay, when fighting, toiling, and paying are to be done, shall be as dumb and as helpless in matters relating to municipal government as were the slaves on Southern plantations before the war in matters relating to national politics. At such a decision the cheek of every Philadelphian should either burn with shame or blister with indignation. If it is just, oh ye degenerate sons of noble sires! clothe yourselves in sackcloth and ashes, prate no more of Republicanism, but seek out, not merely commissioners, but dukes, earls, princes, kings, and despots to rule over you in the State and nation as well as in the city. If it is unjust, mark out as the objects of relentless vengeance the authors of the most flagrant of all insults and the most odious of all oppressions. In determining whether you are indeed incapables, use all the reason and judgment which may happily still be spared you to scrutinize the character and probable motives of the men who have assumed the high prerogative of handing your property and affairs over to commissions, as if you were veritable lunatics. Consider who compose the jury that pronounces that fearful verdict against you. The humblest and the most notoriously foolish men in the country cannot be suddenly deprived of the control of their private affairs without due proof of their incapacity being made in proper form; and surely more than one hundred thousand able-bodied white male citizens should make some little inquiry into the causes for which they are to be summarily condemned; some little chance should be given to them for self-defense; some little privilege akin to that accorded by the courts to the intemperate spendthrift and the insane imbecile. If our Harrisburg masters were composed of the concentrated essence of the wisdom of the world, they might well pause, at least to hear what we might have to say in self-defense, before they pronounced judgment against us. The real character of too many of those who figure as legislators, however, and their governing motives, are, alas! too well known; and it is as gross a piece of arrogance for such a body to pass the proposed bills as it would be for the residents of Alaska street to solemnly resolve that they alone, of all the inhabitants of Philadelphia, were worthy of exercising the right of suffrage. To be condemned by any body is bad enough, but to be robbed of the most ancient, most important, and most essential privileges of self-government by a modern Pennsylvania Legislature, in the interest of the most dangerous men in the community, is intolerable, and such an outrage will spread far and wide an uncontrollable feeling of resistance at all hazards and in all contingencies.

THE GERRYMANDERING BILL.

SENATOR DAVIS' apportionment bill passed the Senate yesterday, after a slight modification affecting the Representative districts of this city. The Republican Senators made a determined assault upon it, but the Democratic majority of one insured the defeat of all the amendments offered by the Republicans, and its final passage by a strict party vote. The debate which preceded the vote was animated and bitter. Senator White took occasion to pitch into Speaker Wallace in the most approved style, alleging that the grand object of the measure was the election of the latter to the United States Senate in 1872, at the expiration of Simon Cameron's term. Mr. Wallace, in defending himself from these assaults, did not deny the soft impeachment, and Senator Dill even went so far as to admit the propriety of such an "endorsement" of Wallace's claims upon the party. Thus the entire Democratic platform is placed fully before the people, and if it should succeed, the apathetic Republicans of the First Senatorial district of this city, who suffered Colonel Dechert to be elected to fill the seat made vacant by the death of the late Senator Watt, will have to bear the mixture of odium and glory which will attach to the election of William W. Wallace to the United States Senate.

This contingency is by no means improbable. Senator Rutan yesterday submitted an amendment to the Apportionment bill which would have made the Senate Republican by one majority and the House by eight majority. The amendment failed, as a matter of course. Under the bill as it passed the Senate, the Democrats expect to have control of the Senate by a majority of three and of the House by a majority of six, and this despite a clear Republican majority of several thousand on the vote of the State at large. If the Senate apportionment bill should become a law, nothing short of a great popular revolution could keep Speaker Wallace out of the United States Senate. The House of Representatives, however, is Republican by a fair working majority, and the Governor was elected on the Republican ticket. If nobody sells out, therefore, Speaker Wallace's "little game" will be blocked. But there is great danger that somebody will sell out. The Republicans have a majority of twelve in the lower house, and a defection of seven members is all that is needed to push the bill through and place the people at the mercy of John W. Geary. The grand commission schemes for the plundering of this city are to be controlled by nominal Republicans, a scheme which the Democratic majority of one in the Senate could defeat. The probabilities therefore point to a compromise, whereby the commissions will be pushed through the Democratic Senate, and the bill for making Wallace United States Senator through the Republican House. This bargain and sale is so monstrous that the ingenuous public may discredit it, but in view of what has been done at Harrisburg in the past, it is well to be forewarned and on our guard. That Governor Geary would lend himself to such a double-headed job is by no means improbable. It would upset his own Senatorial aspirations, but there are as good fish in the sea as were ever caught, and he would not go unrewarded.

THE PROPOSED COMMISSIONS.

THE most superficial examination that can be made of the three bills introduced in the Legislature for the creation of Commissioners of Public Works, Commissioners of Police, and Water Commissioners, will prove to any one how dangerous they are, and if each separate section is carefully considered by itself, the opportunities for indiscriminate plunder that are afforded by these measures is enough to startle the most apathetic tax-payer. Let us begin at the beginning and consider the organization of the commissions. The bills provide that the three Boards of Public Works, Water, and Police shall each consist of six individuals, who shall hold office until November, 1876, *and until their successors are duly qualified*. On the second Tuesday in October, 1876, the citizens of Philadelphia may, by the gracious permission of the bills in question, elect successors to the individuals whom it is now proposed to place in office by legislative authority without consulting the citizens of Philadelphia as to whether they desire the eighteen Harrisburg appointees to rule over them or not. The bills propose to give the voters of Philadelphia a voice in the election of commissioners in 1876, provided, however, that this important clause is not repealed in the meantime, as it undoubtedly will be if it suits the purposes of the men who now propose to place the government of the city in the hands of irresponsible commissioners. If there is influence enough now at Harrisburg to procure the passage of these bills, there will be more than enough at the next and at all subsequent sessions of the Legislature to have any desired changes made in them, and the individuals who constitute the commissions can, without the slightest difficulty, make their offices perpetual.

In the event of a vacancy occurring in either of the proposed boards from any cause whatever, the remaining members are empowered to fill it for the remainder of the term of five years. The same trick is being played here as was so successful in New York. Honest men are placed upon the different boards in order to quiet suspicions. These gentlemen, if they accept office, will, if they oppose corrupt schemes and endeavor to have the public honestly served, be tormented in every possible way. Villainies for which they are not responsible will be laid to their charge, they will be made to bear the blame for scandalous practices which they never sanctioned, and in the end they will either become as corrupt as their companions or they will be forced to resign in disgust, to be succeeded by those who are not only willing but anxious to avail themselves of the magnificent opportunities for plunder afforded them by every section of the three bills now under consideration.

The commissioners are each to draw a salary of $3000 per annum for their valuable services, but is there any property-holder in this city so innocent and unsuspicious as to suppose that our eighteen commissioners will be satisfied with such a paltry amount when millions can be pocketed without let or hindrance of any kind? The modern American professional politician does not work for nothing, and the commission scheme is nothing more nor less than a device to fill the pockets of certain trading politicians with as much facility and with as little hard work as possible, at the expense of the taxpayers of Philadelphia.

The Board of Police Commissioners is authorized, under the bill creating it, to appoint a clerk with a salary of $1500, and an assistant clerk with a salary of $1000. The other boards are given a larger liberty. The Board of Public Works is empowered to appoint such officer or officers, and to employ such agents and persons as they may deem necessary, to remove the same at pleasure, *and to fix the compensation of the persons employed*. There is nothing whatever to prevent the appointment of any present inhabitant of the County Prison or the Penitentiary to the office of clerk or assistant clerk at a salary of $10,000 or more per annum, and our readers may rest assured that the clerkships to this board will, both in regard to salaries and perquisites, be offices worth having. It has been observed in New York since Boss Tweed became the ruler of that city—Mr. Tweed holds the position of President of the Board of Public Works—that the force of laborers upon the new City Hall is always largely augmented just before election time, while upon other public works it is not possible for the gangs of professed workers to find enough to do to make even a decent pretense of being busy. The same thing will be seen in this city if the commission bills pass, and every doubtful precinct will be colonized with voters pledged to vote a straight commission ticket. The citizens of Philadelphia have little choice enough now, but they will have none at all if the proposed commissions get into power, and every Philadelphia delegate to the Legislature will go to Harrisburg pledged to advocate and vote for any measure the men who send him there may demand.

The Water Commissioners will be endowed with the same unlimited power of appointing officers, agents, and laborers as the Board of Public Works, and between the two boards there will not be the ghost of a chance for the independent voters to make their influence felt.

This exposition of the proposed organization of the commissions will suffice for to-day. To-morrow we will resume the subject from another point of view, and exhibit the iniquitous character of other sections of the bills.

NOTICES.

CHILDREN — TO LADIES, — BOYS'
CHILDREN — AND ALL OTHERS WHO HAVE — BOYS'
CHILDREN — THE SELECTING OF — BOYS'
CHILDREN — BOYS' CLOTHING! — BOYS'
CHILDREN — ON OUR FIRST FLOOR — BOYS'
CHILDREN — WE HAVE A SPECIAL DEPARTMENT — BOYS'
CHILDREN — FOR BOYS' AND YOUTHS' — BOYS'
CHILDREN — CLOTHING, — BOYS'
CHILDREN — AND HAVE A BEAUTIFUL VARIETY — BOYS'
CHILDREN — FOR CHILDREN FROM 3 YEARS — BOYS'
CHILDREN — UPWARD, EMBRACING — BOYS'
CHILDREN — "STRIPED SUITS," — BOYS'
CHILDREN — "PRINCE IMPERIALS," — BOYS'
CHILDREN — "CONTINENTALS," — BOYS'
CHILDREN — "KNEE BREECHES," — BOYS'
CHILDREN — "GARIBALDIS," — BOYS'
CHILDREN — BISMARCKS," — BOYS'
CHILDREN — "SCOTCH SUITS," ETC. — BOYS'
CHILDREN — AND FOR BOYS AND YOUTH, — BOYS'
CHILDREN — WE HAVE ALL STYLES AND SIZES, — BOYS'

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S
OAK HALL,
LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
S. E. COR. SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

THE SUDDEN CHANGES OF TEMPERATURE, together with the searching winds which are now so common, are causing severe Colds to prevail everywhere, and laying the foundations for many cases of Inflammation of the Lungs, Pleurisy, Asthma, and other Lung Disorders. Prudent people should now take especial precautions to avoid unnecessary exposure, and if unfortunate enough to contract Colds, would do well to resort at once to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a safe and reliable remedy, which will not only promptly cure Coughs and Colds, but will relieve and strengthen the Pulmonary and Bronchial organs, and remove all dangerous symptoms. Sold everywhere.

GROCERIES, ETC.

JAVA COFFEE.

Genuine Dutch Government Java Coffee

IN THE ORIGINAL BAGS,

JUST RECEIVED IN STORE.

E. BRADFORD CLARKE,

(SUCCESSOR TO SIMON COLTON & CLARKE.)

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,

1 31 tuthsstfsp PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

NEW LOAN OF THE UNITED STATES.
IMPORTANT CIRCULAR.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, February 28, 1871.

Public notice is hereby given that books will be opened on the sixth day of March next, in this country and in Europe, for subscriptions to the National Loan, under the act approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the Refunding of the National Debt," and the act in amendment thereof, approved January 20, 1871.

The proposed loan comprises three classes of Bonds, namely:—

First. Bonds to the amount of five hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

Second. Bonds to the amount of three hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after fifteen years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four and a half per cent. per annum.

Third. Bonds to the amount of seven hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after thirty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

Subscriptions to the loan will have preference in the following order, namely:—

First. Subscriptions that may be first made for five per cent. bonds to the amount of two hundred millions of dollars; of which there will be reserved for twenty days, one-half for subscribers in this country and one-half for subscribers in foreign countries.

Second. Subscriptions for equal amounts of each class of bonds.

Third. Subscriptions for equal amounts of bonds, bearing interest at the rate of four and a half per cent., and of bonds bearing interest at the rate of five per cent.

Fourth. Subscriptions for any five per cent. bonds that may not be subscribed for in the preceding classes.

When a subscription is made the subscriber will be required to deposit two per cent. of the amount thereof in coin or currency of the United States, or in bonds of the class to be exchanged, to be accounted for by the Government when the new bonds are delivered; and payment may be made either in coin or in bonds of the United States known as FIVE TWENTY BONDS, at their par value.

The coin received in payment will be applied to the redemption of 5-20 bonds, and the debt of the United States will not be increased by this loan.

The bonds will be registered or issued with coupons, as may be desired by the subscribers. Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1000, $5000, and $10,000, and coupon bonds of each denomination except the last two. The interest will be payable in the United States, at the office of the Treasurer, any Assistant Treasurer or Designated Depositary of the Government, quarterly, on the first days of February, May, August, and November in each year.

The bonds of the several classes aforesaid, and the interest thereon, are exempt from the payment of all taxes or dues of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority.

After maturity the bonds last issued will be first redeemed, by classes and numbers, as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The bonds will be issued at the United States Treasury, but the agents for the negotiation of the loan in Europe are authorized to make arrangements with subscribers for the transmission of bonds to the agents through whom subscriptions may be received.

Subscribers in the United States will receive the new bonds of the agents with whom the subscriptions are made.

In the United States, the national banks are authorized to receive subscriptions, and subscriptions may also be made at the office of the Treasurer of the United States, or of any Assistant Treasurer or the designated depositaries at Buffalo, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Louisville, Ky.; Mobile, Ala., and Pittsburg, Pa.

The following banking houses are also authorized to act as agents in receiving subscriptions in the United States, viz:—

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Budge, Schiff & Co.,	Morton, Bliss & Co.,
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GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

PROGRESS OF REDUCTION OF PUBLIC DEBT OF UNITED STATES.

	Maximum War Debt July 31, 1865.	Debt at close of Last Administration, March 1, 1869.	Present Outstanding Debt, March 1, 1871.
Five-twenty 6 per ct. stocks.	$606,569,500	1,602,587,350	1,424,098,300
Other six per cent. stocks..	302,301,042	283,677,400	283,678,100
Ten-forty five per cent. stock	172,770,100	194,567,300	194,567,300
Other five per cent. stock..	27,022,000	27,022,000	20,000,000
Three-year 7-30 per cent. notes.....	830,000,000		
Three-year six per cent. notes.	212,121,470		
Total funded ..	2,150,784,112	2,107,854,050	1,922,344,700
Greenback notes..	$473,114,799	356,021,073	356,100,186
Greenback certificates.....	205,822,845	71,140,000	55,238,000
Gold certificates.....		28,775,560	29,657,500
Fractional currency.....	25,750,032	36,781,547	40,573,748
Past-due notes and bonds...	17,968,120	6,422,464	3,261,112
Total Treasury circulation.....	721,950,796	499,140,644	484,830,546
Less gold in Treasury...	35,337,853	98,741,261	103,174,209
	686,612,938	400,399,382	381,656,337
Less currency balance....	81,401,775	16,853,529	20,854,606
Net Treasury circulation	605,211,163	383,545,854	360,031,731
Total principal of debt.	2,755,995,275	2,491,399,904	2,283,145,431
Yearly interest in gold.....	$64,419,028	124,255,350	113,194,949
Yearly interest in currency..	87,412,423	2,134,300	1,657,140
Total amount of interest charge.....	151,832,051	126,389,550	114,852,089

FINANCIAL.

NEW 7·30 GOLD LOAN.

SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT!

We offer for Sale at Par, and Accrued Interest, the FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRAND GOLD BONDS OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

These bonds are secured, *first*, by a First Mortgage on the Railroad itself, its rolling stock and all equipments; *second*, by a First Mortgage on its entire Land Grant, being more than Twenty-two Thousand Acres of Land to each mile of Road.

The Bonds are free from United States Tax; the Principal and Interest are payable in Gold—the Principal at the end of Thirty years, and the Interest Semi-annually, at the rate of SEVEN AND THREE-TENTHS PER CENT. per annum.

They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, $1000, $5000, and $10,000.

The Trustees under the Mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company.

These Northern Pacific 7·30 Bonds will at all times before maturity, be receivable at Ten per Cent. Premium (or 110) in exchange for the Company's lands at their lowest cash price.

In addition to their absolute safety, these Bonds yield an income larger, we believe, than any other first-class security. Persons holding United States 5-20s can, by converting them into Northern Pacifics increase their yearly income *one-third*, and still have a perfectly reliable investment.

Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for these can do so with any of our Agents, who will allow the highest current price for ALL MARKETABLE SECURITIES.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
Fiscal Agents Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

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We are now offering a limited amount of the SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company

At 82½ and Accrued Interest.

The Bonds are issued in

$100s, $500s, and $1000s,

COUPONS PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.

We placed the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company at 85 per cent. They are now bringing on the open market 95 per cent. This fact is strong evidence of the standing and credit of this Company.

The road is now finished and doing a large and profitable business.

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DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.
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NEW UNITED STATES LOAN,

We would tender our services to investors or holders of old loans desiring to make exchange.

DREXEL & CO.,
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New Five Per Cent. United States Loan

Received at our office, where all information will be given as to the terms, etc.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
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NEW

United States Loan

Gold and 5-20s

Converted into New Loans of the United States on best terms.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
Financial Agents United States,
No. 40 South THIRD Street.
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NEW

Loan of the United States.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE

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Received at our Office, where all information will be given as to terms, etc.

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NOTICE.

Parties wishing to subscribe for the

New United States Loans

At Par in Gold,

And who believe GOLD will further decline, can borrow from us all they require for such subscriptions.

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
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Authorized Agents for sale of New U. S. Loan. 3 8 tf

5 PER CENT.

New United States Loan,

Agents appointed to receive subscriptions or exchange

FOR 5-20 BONDS.

Books now open and information furnished as to terms, etc.

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Draw Bills of Exchange on the Union Bank of London, and issue travellers' letters of credit through Messrs. BOWLES BROS & CO., available in all the cities of Europe.
Make Collections on all points.
Execute orders for Bonds and Stocks at Board of Brokers.
Allow interest on Deposits, subject to check at sight. 1 2

THE FINE ARTS.

Moran's "Land and Sea."

There are now be seen at the galleries of Messrs. James S. Earle & Sons a collection of paintings by Mr. Edward Moran, which are worthy of the attention of the public for their intrinsic merit, as well as on account of the object for which they are placed upon exhibition. These pictures are seventy-five in number, and represent all the varieties of the artist's style as a delineator of landscape and marine subjects. No similar exhibition of the works of a single painter has ever, to the best of our knowledge, been held in this city, and these seventy-five pictures, therefore, have a particular interest, and should receive the attention of connoisseurs who wish to study the style of one of our most talented and popular artists. It was originally the intention of Mr. Moran to place these works upon free exhibition, but he has foregone any advantage he might gain by so doing, and has generously placed them at the disposal of the committee appointed by the Mayor to raise funds for the relief of the sufferers by the war in Europe. The Messrs. Earle have also given the use of their gallery, so that the entire proceeds of the exhibition will be devoted to the above-named object. In addition to this, Mr. Moran has given the entire profits on his handsomely-illustrated catalogue, which contains lithographic copies of all the pictures, drawn upon stone by himself, and he is also engaged in painting a large-sized picture which will be sold to the highest bidder for the benefit of the fund.

Philadelphia has not yet responded with her accustomed generosity to the urgent appeals which have been made in behalf of the suffering poor in France and Germany, and this exhibition is really the first important effort that has been made in their behalf. Mr. Moran's reputation as an artist is such that the exhibition cannot but be interesting to lovers of art, and in consideration of the object for which it is held, the gallery should be crowded while it continues.

Mr. Moran in his sketching tours has travelled from Maine to North Carolina, and has studied all the characteristics of our coast between these points. The paintings in this exhibition therefore represent, in addition to several fine effects of sky and water upon the open sea, a great number of coast scenes from the rocks of Mount Desert to the sands of Hatteras. These pictures are of all sizes and are exceedingly varied in subject and treatment, and they exhibit old ocean under all imaginable phases. In addition to the marine views there are a number of fine andscapes, the most important of which is a View of Philadelphia from the Park," and one of the most beautiful a study of trees, meadow, and brook made last summer by Mr. Moran while upon a visit to Mr. Joseph Jefferson at his farm in this State. This is a direct transcript from nature, and it has some qualities which it would be almost impossible to obtain in a studio picture. Indeed, some of the most interesting works in the exhibition are the careful outdoor studies which the artist has made from time to time, and which have been accumulating in his studio for years. These can easily be detected by a practised eye from their lack of elaborate finish, a certain freedom and boldness of touch, and by a certain outdoor look that can be better appreciated than described.

The catalogue which accompanies this exhibition contains, as we have stated, reduced lithographic copies of all the paintings made by the artist himself, and it is well worth having for its own sake. These drawings are beautifully made, and the book is one that the lovers of art will appreciate apart from the exhibition which it illustrates, and it is well worth the price charged for it, as it could not be sold for less than twice the sum, if the artist had not done all the work upon it, except the printing, himself.

It is to be hoped that this exhibition of pictures will serve to excite a proper amount of interest in the object for which it is held; and that when the ship designated by the Government for the purpose arrives at this city, our contributions will rival in magnitude those of other cities. The members of the theatrical profession propose to do their share by giving a grand entertainment short y at the Academy of Music, and if they are properly seconded by citizens of all classes, the contributions of Philadelphia will be as liberal as the occasion demands.

THE COMMISSIONS.

We publish extracts from an article in the *Public Record* of this morning protesting against the passage of the Commission bills. The five papers which have fully committed themselves against this iniquitous proposition to give Philadelphia a Tammany government are the *Age*, the *Inquirer*, the *Ledger*, the *Record*, and THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. Cannot some of the rest of our contemporaries, who are now as dumb as oysters, give us their ideas on the subject?

The *Record* says as follows:—

"The political corruption which has so long made Harrisburg notorious, now, at length, culminates in a scheme gigantic in extent and shameless in effrontery. The bill to create three commissioners for Philadelphia aims to transfer our rights of self-government into the hands of a few irresponsible persons, during five consecutive years—an absolute and unqualified transfer of rights, without a check upon the men to whom they are surrendered. So enormous and so iniquitous is this project; so palpably is it a violation of our republican system; so surely does it open the door, in the future, to unrestrained fraud, peculation, and violence, that, for a moment, it is difficult to conceive of it as proposed in sober earnest; yet such is the fact. It is no burlesque on the one hand, and no bugbear on the other; it is a bill full of perilous reality, and the danger of the hour is that the people of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania may not fully realize its character and scope in season to defeat it.

"With an adroitness equal to their audacity, the conceivers of this scheme have put forward among the commissioners mentioned in the bill the names of several gentlemen of integrity and good repute, with the obvious purpose of giving an air of respectability to the other would-be commissioners and of cloaking the false principle underlying the bill. But even these few respectable gentlemen are not those who, supposing it necessary to invest somebody with the powers proposed, would probably be chosen by the people as their representatives. Nor is this all. We have been led to believe, from private information coming to us from Harrisburg, that it is a part of the plan of the managers of this scheme to withdraw, at the eleventh hour, as many of these respectable names as possible, and to substitute others who may better suit their future purposes. So carefully has a 'ring' planned this astounding project to control the public property, destroy the rights, and remove the remedies of the people of Philadelphia!

"Indeed, the more one examines this scheme the more shamelessly iniquitous it appears. For example, the provision by which the commissioners are to 'fill their own vacancies'—putting in, in case of a death or resignation, any man in the city—is outrageous on its face. The provision regarding the political composition of the board is not only outrageous, but absurd. There is not even a provision for allowing the people of Philadelphia to vote on this revolutionary change in their local government, the only election provided being the one proposed for 1876, and that to consist of the election of new boards.

"From what has been said regarding the bond-issuing power of the Board of Public Works, the reader will have little doubt as to how a part of the money is to be raised for all these schemes. But the bill does not stop at issuing bonds. Section three declares that 'said board shall make requisition on the Councils of the city of Philadelphia, on or before the 1st day of December in every year hereafter, for the amount of money required by them for the purposes of the Board of Public Works, and said Councils shall, within thirty days thereafter, pass an ordinance levying a tax sufficient to raise the amount so required.' Consider for a moment what this means. Five persons are allowed to fix upon a sum which, in their opinion, is 'required by them' for improvements unlimited in extent, and this sum, without diminution of one dollar, though it be billions, *shall* be met by a tax 'sufficient to raise the amount;' and this amount, unless anticipated by regular taxes, must be covered by a special ordinance, within thirty days.

"Was ever scheme so monstrous in its audacity, so subversive of established institutions, so imperious in its demands, so unlimited in its control of money or power, launched upon a city like ours? Nevertheless, we have reason to believe that the plotters of this measure already count upon the Harrisburg legislators as 'secured' for their purposes. To use their phrase, the project is already 'set up;' and, humiliating as the confession is, we must say that the experience of the past shows us that there is nothing improbable in this boast. If it be so—if the Legislature has already lent itself to this prodigious job—we call upon the Governor of the Commonwealth to protect by his veto the city of Philadelphia from the trap thus sprung upon her, until she can recover to protect herself. We suggest also that the people of this city should assemble in public meeting to denounce this infamous scheme, which aims to destroy government 'of the people, by the people, and for the people,' and to give us, instead of our republican institutions, the despotic sway of an oligarchy."

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC *Il Trovatore* will be performed this evening, with Madame Lichtmay, Madame Frederici, and Messrs. Bernard, Vierling, and W. Formes in the cast.

To-morrow evening Max Maretzek will have a benefit, when *Don Giovanni* will be represented.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams will appear this evening in the drama of *The Emerald Ring* and the farce of *The Latest from New York*.

AT THE ARCH the drama of *The Little Detective* will be represented this evening, with Lotta in six different characters.

AT THE CHESNUT, in compliance with previous announcements, the romantic drama of *St. Marc; or, The Soldier of Fortune* will be performed this evening, with Mr. Davenport in the title *role*. "St. Marc" is a favorite character with Mr. Davenport, and a very interesting performance may be expected.

Massinger's comedy of *A New Way to Pay Old Debts* will be performed again on Monday next.

AT THE ASSEMBLY BUILDING the two-headed girl may be seen this afternoon and evening.

AT THE MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, a dramatic performance will be given this evening.

AT THE AMERICAN a variety entertainment will be given this evening. To-morrow there will be a family night, when an unusual array of talent will appear, as the performance will be for the benefit of Professor Risley, the celebrated American and European manager. Professor Kisley is well known, and he has a great number of friends in this city who will gladly aid in making this benefit a brilliant success. As to-morrow will be a family night, there should be an unusually large attendance, as the style of entertainments given at the American are exceedingly attractive to ladies and children, who feel debarred from attending on ordinary occasions when the gentlemen in the audience are permitted to indulge in their cigars. As on former occasions, nothing will be permitted to occur either before or behind the curtain that will offend the most fastidious, while the attractions of the performance will be increased by a number of new and attractive features. The entertainments given at the American always contain something to suit every degree of taste, grave as well as gay, and one act succeeds another with so much rapidity that the interest is kept up unabated from the commencement to the close. The ladies who have attended at the family performances have invariably been well pleased, and that Mr. Fox's experiment in this direction is a success is proved by the large audiences that fill the theatre on Friday evenings.

On Saturday afternoon there will be a family matinee, when an interesting programme will be presented.

THEODORE THOMAS and his grand orchestra will give a grand concert at the Academy of Music on Friday evening, March 31, and a matinee on Saturday, April 1. The performance on Friday will be for the benefit of Mr. Alfred Stimmel, the doorkeeper at the Academy.

MISS FANNY DAVENPORT.—The *Home Journal* of New York, in a criticism upon the play of *Saratoga*, now performing at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, thus describes the costumes of Miss Fanny Davenport, who personates the "Belle of the Watering Place:"—

As the characters and acting of *Saratoga* have been sufficiently discussed, let us refer to a feature which has already excited the attention of the ladies. We speak of the toilets. Miss Fanny Davenport, the brightest luminary in the cast, wears four different dresses during the play. One is a dark green skirt of gros grain, with train, and long overskirt gracefully looped up at the back. Around the bottom of the skirt a row of horse shoes, whips, and other trappings made of black velvet studded with gilt beads, forms the trimming. With this skirt is worn a tight fitting jacket or basque of black velvet, rich green satin collar, and revers and cuffs to correspond with the skirt. The jaunty hat is in harmony with the entire costume, and is one of those stylish little bits of head gear which "must be seen to be appreciated." The second is of the richest white corded silk, and, in accordance with the prevailing style, the dress is made with a *decollete* waist and a full court train of the new English pattern. A deep flounce of white lace, headed with small pearl beads, trims the bottom of the skirt, and similar trimming ornaments the corsage and waist, the latter made pointed shape. Short sleeves, puffed at the elbow, and edged with lace and diamond ornaments. In the picnic scene (act third, scene first) "Miss Effie Remmington" (Fanny Davenport) wears a white muslin over pink, the overskirt being ornamented by a row of narrow-hemmed flounces, and in the fourth act she appears in a very rich toilette of pink silk, made with long train. With this are worn a waist and an overskirt of white satin, trimmed elaborately with fringe and cut minus a front breadth. The long flowing sleeves, open to the shoulder, display inner sleeves of pink silk, made tight and edged at the wrist with narrow lace. At the back the dress is looped in the Parisian fashion, and is bound around the bottom with pink satin. The last dress worn by Miss Davenport, and challenging great admiration, consists of light blue silk, made *decollete*, with train; white lace overdress and bertha, looped on one side with trailing roses, and on the other with a bouquet of the same flowers. Shoulders, corsage, and head-dress are ornamented with flowers in the same way. Elegant diamond jewelry completes the beauty and elegance of this perfect toilet, seen to excellent advantage on the person of this lovely woman. Miss Fanny Morant appears in a magnificent evening costume of pink silk, decollete corsage, and demi-train; overskirt of lace, en panier, the pointed waist and edge of the sleeves bordered with narrow lace. Miss Clara Morris, during the run of *Saratoga*, has worn a light shade of lavender corded silk, with a deep and full train skirt and a square cut waist, pointed at the front and back. A white tulle dress, elaborately tucked, puffed, and flounced, is worn with this. It has been asserted that many ladies have imitated this costume.

BARILI'S AMATEUR OPERA.—The New York *Evening Express* gives the following criticism on performances given a short time ago at the Union League Theatre, New York, under the direction of Professor Antonio Barili:—

On Tuesday and Friday evenings, the lovers of the lyric art had a fine treat offered them by Maestro Antonio Barili, at the Union League Theatre, on which occasion he was assisted by some of his pupils and other friends in producing the charming opera by Donizetti, *Maria di Rohan*. "Maria" was taken by Miss Virginia Paris, a pupil of Signor Ettore Barili, of Philadelphia, and was interpreted by her throughout in a most successful manner. We would like to have heard her voice fuller—it being rather light for such a difficult vocalization as her part requires; but she uses it with such great artistic power, and her acting is so good—and, to crown all, she is so beautifully endowed with face and figure—that she will certainly have the power of taking a high position on any operatic stage. Signor Barili must feel proud of his pupil's successful *debut* in opera. Miss Eliza Mooney made splendid use of her rich contralto voice, and looked and acted her part of "Gondi" to perfection. She is a pupil of Maestro Barili. Miss Mooney's voice is probably one of the finest natural contraltos in America, and should she dedicate herself to the art, she might soon, with careful study, take a high position anywhere, and just now contralto voices are rare, and valuable accordingly.

The entertainment, as a whole, was a great success, and it is a pity the treat was confined to such a small audience as the Union League Theatre can accommodate. We trust it has proved pecuniarily successful, and that Signor Barili may be enabled to carry out his plan of forming an association for amateur opera.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—The following is an extract from a business letter recently received by Mr. T. B. Pugh from D. R. Locke, Esq. (Petroleum V. Nasby):—

* * * * "I notice that you close the Star Course with the Mendelssohn Quintette Club, of Boston. The Mendelssohns were in Philadelphia a year ago, but, owing to the most horribly inefficient management, did not meet with patronage worthy of them. I earnestly hope that their experience this time will be more pleasant. They ought to pack the Academy 'from pit to dome.' They are not only thorough gentlemen, but true artists, and I affirm that in their department of musical art they have no superiors in the country. I have heard them scores of times, and each time went away impressed with the belief that if there is such a thing as absolute perfection in music they have attained it.

"When you have heard them, you will say that this statement of their ability is not in the least extravagant; you cannot say or do too much for them. I am very anxious that they shall have a great success in Philadelphia, which is as good a thing as an artist or speaker can have on this continent.

* * * * * * *

"Truly yours, D. R. LOCKE."

CITY ITEMS.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the werth of their money.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE—A perfect hair-dressing.

GREEN GUM PLASTERS,
THE ONLY ONES which effectually will CURE CORNS and BUNIONS, are manufactured by
G. KRAUSE, Apothecary,
N. W. cor. Twelfth and Chesnut Streets.

BURNETT'S KALLISTON—The best cosmetic.

MARRIED.

KELLER—GARRIGAN.—March 6, 1871, in Lancaster, Pa., at the parsonage of Trinity Church, by Rev. Dr. Greenwald, JOHN A. KELLER, of Lancaster, and Miss ANNIE GARRIGAN, of Philadelphia.

PANCOAST—SLOAN.—At Marpel, Delaware county, Pa., on the 7th instant, by Friends' ceremony, at the residence of the bride's father, SAMUEL F. PANCOAST to ELLIE B., daughter of Malachi W. Sloan.

DIED.

PRENDEVILLE.—On the 6th instant, GARRETT PRENDEVILLE, aged 40 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 717 Griswold street, Fitzwater, below Sixth street, on Friday morning, at 8½ o'clock

STEVENSON.—On the 6th instant, WILLIAM E. STEVENSON, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, Meridian Sun Lodge, A. Y. M., William H. Adams Relief Association, and Washington and Lafayette B. A., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 2007 Mount Vernon street, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

To proceed to Machpelah Vault. **

SOWDEN.—On the 7th instant, Mrs. MARY SOWDEN, relict of the late Wm. Sowden, aged 74 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, N. W. corner of Thompson and Otis streets, on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

WILLIS.—This morning (9th instant), after a lingering illness, SAMUEL WILLIS, of Woodbury, N. J., in the 53d year of his age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral. **

WILSON.—On the 8th instant, JAMES WILSON, aged 60 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his residence, Kensington avenue and Hart lane, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Franklin Cemetery Vault.

WOLFER.—On Tuesday, March 7, after a long and painful illness, JOHN V. WOLFER, aged 24 years, 2 months, and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father-in-law, Mr. Theodore Kampen, No. 132 N. Second street, on Friday morning, at 8 o'clock precisely.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ RELIEF OF THE FRENCH AND GERMAN SUFFERERS BY THE WAR.

The Committee on Public Amusements announce that a
GRAND DRAMATIC, OPERATIC, AND MUSICAL FESTIVAL
Will be given at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 15, 1871.

Upon which occasion all the available talent of the city will be presented. DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE STAR COMPANY, and the Ladies and Gentlemen of other places of amusement, and scores of Vocal and Instrumental Artists, have proffered their services for the occasion. The Programme will be given in the Sunday papers.

In addition to the above performance—

Mr. SAMUEL DUBOIS will deliver a LECTURE UPON COAL and its bearing with the community, at CONCERT HALL.

SIG. BLITZ will also give an Entertainment on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, March 22, at the CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

Tickets for the Grand Entertainment at the Academy may be obtained at the office of the Treasurer, Mr. John Thornley, No. 503 Chesnut street, or at the Box Office at the Academy of Music. 3 9 3t

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Alumni Association of the Jefferson Medical College will be held at the College Building, on March 11, at 12 o'clock.

The address of the President, Prof. S. D. GROSS, will be delivered in the evening, at 7 o'clock, at the same place.

The Alumni of the College and the members of the Profession are invited to attend.

3 8 3t J. EWING MEARS, M. D., Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 218 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, March 8, 1871.

An instalment of Five Dollars per share on the subscriptions to the preferred stock of the National Railway Company will be due and payable at the office of the Company, No. 218 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, on or before the 24th of March, 1871.

By order of the Board of Directors.

3 8 2w JACOB RIEGEL, Treasurer.

☞ MERCANTILE LIBRARY—DUPLICATION.—It has been decided to duplicate the stock of the Mercantile Library Company, between July 1 and December 31 of the present year, on the plan pursued in 1864. For every share of stock issued prior to July 1 another share will be issued, without cost, if applied for by the owner before the end of the year. All the new shares purchased before July 1 will have the benefit of the duplication.

3 2th m4t T. MORRIS PEROT, President.

☞ WEST SPRUCE STREET CHURCH, SEVENTEENTH and SPRUCE streets.—Special services this evening, in the Lecture-room. Prayer-meeting at 7½. Preaching at 8 o'clock by Rev. EDWARD HAWES. All are invited. 1t*

☞ GENTLEMEN IN SEARCH OF COMFORT and style in BOOTS and SHOES should call on BARTLETT,
At No. 33 South SIXTH Street,
2 20 tf Above Chesnut.

☞ REMARKABLE DISCOVERY.—THE ability to take letter-press copies from Printing executed at HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS', FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets. 1t

☞ THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly

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At Your Own Prices.
GOULD & CO.,
Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street,
And northeast cor. NINTH and MARKET Sts.,
Will sell you Furniture at your own prices to make room for the extensive alterations. 3 3 6trp

SAXON GREEN.
is Brighter, will not Fade, Costs Less than any other because it will Paint twice as much surface.
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS IN
PAINTS.
J. H. WEEKS & CO., Manufacturers,
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CLOTHING.

SPRING	$30	OVERCOAT.
SPRING	$25	OVERCOAT.
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SPRING	$10	OVERCOAT.
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All of the above OVERCOATS are to be had, in every variety, at the
GREAT BROWN HALL
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

HABILLEMENTS
No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & CO.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
IT IS TIME
To think of having your
New Spring Overcoat
made,
And to those desiring one for
The coming season, the
Attractive Inducements
Of a large and
Fashionably Complete
Stock,
With the best of Cutters,
Are offered.

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LIFE INSURANCE CO.
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Hon. James Pollock, Isaac Hazlehurst,
J. Edgar Thomson, L. M. Whilldin,
George Nugent, Henry K. Bennett,
Albert C. Roberts, George W. Hill,
Philip B. Mingle, James L. Claghorn,
John Wanamaker. [3 9thstu3t rp
President—ALEXANDER WHILLDIN.
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SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
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Steinway & Sons'
Grand Square and Upright Pianos.
Special attention is called to their new
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With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.
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Salesroom of the American Watch.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME FOUR-story double brick and Brown-stone Dwelling, situate on the south side of ARCH, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets. Lot 40 feet front by 150 feet deep. Apply to
LEWIS H. REGNER,
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CORNELIUS & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS
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Wholesale and Retail
Salesrooms,
No. 821 CHERRY Street
PHILADELPHIA,
We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.
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LINEN GOODS,
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Popular Usage at Thornley's.
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EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,
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PERKINS & CO.,
No. 9 South NINTH Street,
Have always on hand a complete assortment of
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POPULAR PRICES
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STRICTLY ONE PRICE.
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Just received, a fresh invoice of Guinness' Extra Dublin Stout, Tennant's English Ale and Brown Stout, Robert Younger's Sparkling Edinburgh Ale, Bass & Co.'s East India Pale Ale, Allsopp's Pale Ale, in stone and glass, all in fine order, our own importation.
A full line of choice and desirable FAMILY GROCERIES.
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Old Government Java Coffee.
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WINDOW BLINDS,
Lace Curtains, Curtain Cornices, Holland Shades,
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REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Large and valuable lot, S. E. corner of Broad and Snyder streets, First ward. Three fronts. On Tuesday, March 21, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that large and valuable lot of ground situate at the S. E. corner of Broad and Snyder streets, First ward, containing in front on Broad street 199 feet, and extending in depth eastward (crossing a certain new street 50 feet wide, 265 feet eastward from and parallel with Broad street, and also crossing other new streets, each 25 feet wide, one of them at the distance of 150 feet eastward from and parallel with Broad street, and the other at the distance of 87 feet 6 inches westward from and parallel with Thirteenth street, and extending from Snyder to Jackson street), 515 feet to Thirteenth street. Terms—$6000 may remain on mortgage. The above lot is very valuable for building purposes, being in an improving neighborhood, and in the immediate vicinity of several desirable dwellings.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 9 18 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Large and Valuable Square of Ground, Twelfth street, Thirteenth street, Mifflin street, McKean street, First ward. 400 feet front, 396 feet deep. 4 fronts. On Tuesday, March 21 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that large and valuable square of ground situate on Twelfth street, Thirteenth street, Mifflin street, and McKean street, First ward; containing in front on Twelfth and Thirteenth streets 400 feet, and extending in depth on Mifflin and McKean streets 396 feet. Curbed, paved, and water-pipes on Thirteenth and Mifflin streets. Terms—One-third cash; balance may remain on mortgage. The above lot is very valuable for building purposes, being in an improving neighborhood, and in the immediate vicinity of several desirable dwellings.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 9 18 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Business Stand.—Two-story brick store, S. W. corner of Ninth and McClellan streets, below Moore street, First ward. On Tuesday, March 21, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that two-story brick store and dwelling and lot of ground, situate at the southwest corner of Ninth and McClellan streets, First ward; containing in front on Ninth street 16 feet, and in depth 67 feet to a 3-feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. The house is new, contains 6 rooms; has gas and water, papered throughout, etc. It is valuable for a bakery. Terms—$1200 may remain for a term of years.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 9 18 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Two-story Brick Dwelling, No. 742 Bainbridge street, east of Eighth st., with two Three-story Brick Dwellings in the rear. On Tuesday, March 14, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that lot of ground, with the three brick messuages thereon erected, situate on the south side of Bainbridge street, Fourth ward, No. 744; containing in front on Bainbridge street 15 feet 6½ inches, and extending in depth 80 feet. One of the houses fronts on Bainbridge street, No. 740, and the other two in the rear. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms cash.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 1227 Wharton street, east of Thirteenth street. On Tuesday, March 21, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that lot of ground, with the three-story brick dwelling thereon erected, situate on the north side of Wharton street, east of Thirteenth street, No. 1227; containing in front on Wharton street 16 feet, and extending in depth 75 feet to a 4-feet wide alley extending westward into Dean street, with the privilege thereof. The house contains 7 rooms and bath, all in complete order. Terms—$1400 may remain on mortgage. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 9 18 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

TRUSTEE'S PEREMPTORY SALE—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Well-secured ground-rent, $30 a year. On Tuesday, March 14, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that yearly ground-rent of 30 Spanish silver milled dollars, clear of taxes, issuing out of all that of ground, on which is erected a two-story brick dwelling, situate on the west side of Eagle court, between Tenth and Eleventh and Locust and Spruce streets, No. 23; containing in front 14 feet, and extending in depth 30 feet to a 4 feet wide alley. Terms cash
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PEREMPTORY SALE—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Valuable lot, Richmond street, above Allegheny avenue, Twenty-fifth ward, 60 feet front. On Tuesday, March 28, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that valuable lot of ground, situate on the northwest side of Richmond street, 80 feet 6¾ inches southwest of Westmoreland street, Twenty-fifth ward; containing in front on Richmond street 60 feet, and extending in depth 100 feet to a 25 feet wide street called Fisher street—two fronts. Clear of all incumbrance. Sale absolute.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 9 18 25 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Building lot, Dauphin street, west of Tulip street, Nineteenth ward. On Tuesday March 21, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that lot of ground situate on the south side of Dauphin street, 36 feet west of Tulip street, Nineteenth ward; containing in front on Dauphin street 18 feet, and extending in depth 76 feet 6 inches. Terms cash.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 9 18 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE ON THE PREMISES—Estate of WILLIAM SNYDER, Deceased.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Three desirable frame Cottages, Stable, and Shop, and Cottage Lots, Green Street and Goodman street, Rising Sun, Twenty-fifth ward. On THURSDAY, April 13, 1871, at 1 o'clock, will be sold at public sale, on the premises. Full particulars at the Auction Rooms. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
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ESTABLISHED 1853.
JOSEPH BECKHAUS,
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Manufacturer of exclusively FIRST-CLASS
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NEWEST STYLES.
Clarences, Landaus, Landaulettes, Close Coaches, Shifting qr. Coaches, Coupes, Baroccuas, Phaetons, Rockaways, Etc., SUITABLE FOR PRIVATE FAMILY and PUBLIC USE. Workmanship and finish second to none in the country.
Fine and varied stock on hand—completed and in the works. Orders receive prompt and personal attention. All work warranted. 12 21 3mrp

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NOW IS THE BEST TIME! FOR PAINTING your houses and rooms. 25,000 pounds ready-mixed Paints, all colors and shades. Pots and Brushes loaned. Call and see samples at
W. F. SIMES & SON'S
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CHEAP WINDOW AND GLOBE GLASS!—1000 boxes 6x8, 7x9, 8x10 Glass for sale at $2 per box; other sizes cheap in proportion. Pure and fresh Putty made daily.
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Nos. 24 and 26 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,
Importer of Rhine Wines,
RESTAURANT A LA CARTE.
EXCELLENT
Milwaukee Beer.

THE YELLOWSTONE REGION.

THE COUNTRY TRAVERSED BY THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD—A BLOOMING WILDERNESS TO BE OPENED UP TO CIVILIZATION—THE SCENERY ALONG THE YELLOWSTONE RIVER—THE CLIMATE—THE FERTILITY OF THE COUNTRY, ETC. ETC.

We are permitted to make the following extracts from the private letters of a young Philadelphian who visited the Territory of Montana in 1866, and, in company with a party of some two hundred miners, descended the Yellowstone river with a fleet of Mackinaw boats, a few miles from its source (Yellowstone Lake) to its mouth, where it empties into the Missouri river near Fort Union, the entire distance with its windings being roughly estimated at one thousand miles.

The scenery along the Yellowstone country is grand and beautiful. Nature, here, is in all its primeval glory and magnificence, just as the hand of the Almighty created it. All the readings of wild life in the West that I have spent many pleasant hours home with, were here to the fullest extent realized. After leaving Boseman City (fifteen houses, these mountain cities are not very large, you must know), the second day we entered the Great Canon of the Yellowstone, and beheld one of Nature's masterpieces. How Bierstadt, the great artist, would have loved to gaze upon this magnificent scene, which my poor brain and pen can do so little towards describing its sublimities!

On the right rose a solid wall of mountain nine hundred feet in height, while to the left, and across the beautiful valley some few hundred feet wide, where the tall wild grass was growing most luxuriantly six and seven feet high, and grove after grove of fine, large old cottonwood trees were scattered here and there in clumps—projected immense, heavy, detached boulders of yellow rock, that seemed wafting to fall, like an avalanche, almost at any moment, into the little valley below. Along the base of this solid wall of mountain gently glided the Yellowstone, whose waters here, from the melted snows of the Wind River Mountains, are as vestal, pure, and clear as crystal itself, and in fancy I imagined I had discovered the waters of life and beauty which the famous Ponce de Leon once sought. Afar off in the distance, and forming the background of this grand picture, rose three distinct spurs of the Wind River Mountains, in all their solemn and awful grandeur, while the deep blue mist that partially obscured them seemed to me as though the hand of the Omnipotent had drawn himself the veil, to shut out from mortal view the secrets held within their rocky bosoms, of days long, long ago—ay, centuries—when the mighty heavings and convulsions of Nature formed them.

You may think, my dear friend, that I am poetical in this description. I can only say, in reply, that any one who could gaze stolidly and indifferently on scenery like what I beheld in this very "fastness of Nature," must indeed be a stranger to those finer and better sensibilities that ennoble every human being whom God has created.

The finest trout fishing in the world can there be found. All that is necessary to get a nice mess for your breakfast is to take a short stroll along the little valley of this grand canon, and in a very short time you can catch enough grasshoppers among the wild grasses to last you all day for bait. Then cutting a young willow tree for your fishing pole, you tie the end of your line to it; placing a big fat grasshopper on your hook, you quietly step back a little ways from the edge of the bank, and hiding your shadow among some of the willow bushes, throw your line into the clear pool below. How it makes the blood tingle through every vein in your body, if you are an enthusiastic sportsman, to receive the galvanic jerk of a fine, big two-pound trout, as he darts with lightning speed away with your bait. Then the exquisite pleasure of capturing the prize, playing with it in the water, and by a sudden, dexterous jerk, swing him in triumph out of the stream upon the soft grass beside you. How beautifully mottled and speckled are these mountain trout that come from the clear waters of the Yellowstone! I have caught trout in this canon that weighed near three pounds. The glory and exquisite beauty and grandeur of this Yellowstone canon is something that, once seen, can never be forgotten. When I first saw it from an opening gorge in the mountain, whose tops were covered with everlasting snow, and lit up by a bright September sun, the scene made so powerful an impression upon me, that I stood for a long while looking eagerly on, with feelings of deep and profound emotion. It was a sight to be remembered for a lifetime.

The incidents witnessed in this adventurous trip of descending the Yellowstone river in Mackinaw boats were so numerous that, had I the time, would fill a longer letter than probably you wish to read in one day, with many stirring details.

Our party consisting of near two hundred men, mostly miners from Virginia and Bannock cities, have the credit of being the second expedition that ever came down this river, which is roughly estimated at one thousand miles. Not a vestige of civilization did we encounter along its entire course, with the exception of one or two solitary huts near an emigrant trail, which had been hastily put up by the "Tenderfeet" in crossing their wagons over some of the rough mountain streams that empty into the river. I have crossed myself nearly all the tributaries that flow into the Yellowstone while on the plains last summer, and many a time we were compelled to jump in these swollen streams and swim across with our mules and ponies, which was often attended with great danger to our lives.

I should have mentioned before this, that in passing Buffalo rapids on this river we saw an immense encampment of the Crow Indians. Their wicky-ups or tepees were scattered along the rocky shore for a long ways, and we estimated there must have been fully five thousand Indians. They are considered friendly to whites in Montana. Their salutations of "How! how!" which they shouted out to us from the shore, and some even rode their ponies into the river up to the saddle-bows, could not induce us to land our boats, for we were then several hundred miles from the canon and right in the heart of the Indian region, and we kept constantly on the alert against any surprise or treachery.

The scenery along the route of the Yellowstone is glorious. The heavy forests are in their very primeval growth on both sides of the river, and so wild that frequently when we landed our boats to hunt we were obliged to use small hand-axes to clear our way through the thick brush and wild grape-vines that abounded in the greatest profusion, along, also, with the spreading bushes of the red buffalo berries, of which we ate large quantities.

For nearly four hundred miles this river seems to run down hill, and many an exciting hour have we passed in running the many dangerous rapids which are so numerous on the Yellowstone. Some of these rapids are so appalling that I have seen our rough, hardy miners stand with firm, compressed lips and pale faces, watching every motion of our boat, as with lightning speed we shot down over these watery chasms, and then, with the exclamation, "Thank God, boys, we have passed that one safely," our boats so filled with water that we bailed out for dear life.

The Yellowstone is walled in for many miles with yellow rocks of huge proportions that overhang in many places this river, and I was informed by an old miner that its name was derived from this fact.

This region is the very home of wild game, I have seen swimming the river, and along the forests that skirt the shores, whole banks of elk with horns or antlers five and six feet, in some cases; then there were buffalo, black tail deer, black bears, antelope, mountain sheep, coyote and gray wolves whose melancholy howling at night around our camps I have a vivid recollection of to the present day. It was often a very comical sight to see perched up away off upon some rocky crag an old mountain goat, with his wise-looking beard, benignly gazing upon our fleet as we passed down the river. This would give an opportunity to some of our crack rifle-shots to try their skill upon, so, steadying the boat, one of our men would quietly rise up and, firmly bracing himself, bring his favorite old "St. Louis Hawkins" to his shoulder, draw the finest kind of a bead's eye, and then touch the hair trigger, a sharp, quick report, like the crack of a whip, and then down came the old goat tumbling from ledge to ledge until finally it rolled down the shelving beach to our boat where we had pulled in.

Occasionally we would come to open country along this river, and then we got a full view of the beautiful valley of the Yellowstone. It seemed so enticing that some of our men said they would be almost willing to stop and go no further, but settle down, build a ranche, and go to grazing.

A few days before we reached the Missouri river we passed through a portion of what the French Canadian trappers called the "Mauvais Terres," or in plain English "Bad Lands." Here the scenery was very curious and fantastic. The whole country looked like it had been calcined by some terrible volcano—everything seemed to have been burned to a white cinder, and vegetation was very scanty indeed.

From this point on the river until we reached Fort Union, near to its mouth, which empties into the Missouri, we saw large strata of coal quite frequently: the veins looked very thick and broad. I have no doubt it was excellent bituminous coal, which some of these days, when this beautiful portion of the United States is built up, may be mined profitably.

With the exception of about a day's travel through these "Mauvais Terres," the entire trip was through a country filled with as wild and startling scenery as the most ardent lover of Nature could have wished for. The climate of Montana is most delightful. Frequently, when we shot more wild game than we needed we cut it up in long, thin strips and strung it on a long string around our boat: before night it was almost completely cured—thus we had excellent meat for days ahead—it don't spoil in this country. I have noticed wild oats and barley growing sixteen feet high with the greatest luxuriance in the many valleys of this splendid territory—finer country can nowhere be found for grazing cattle than in Montana, and especially the Yellowstone region. The grasses come themselves, and thus all winter the cattle can wander around these valleys and find plenty of food to live upon.

The small clumps of bright, green, tender grass, called by the mountaineers "bunch grass," has the most astonishing effect in fattening stock. I recollect last summer in my trip across the plains, after coming out of the "Alkali country" our mules and ponies were badly run down in flesh and looked wretchedly poor and thin. No sooner had we struck this nutritious "bunch grass" than they at once got fat again, and when we finally reached Virginia City they looked as sleek and plump as when we bought them at Omaha, on the Missouri river, in the spring. A well-known butcher at Virginia City informed me that they always selected the leanest cattle to slaughter there. I have seen plenty of bullocks out in Montana that they would be proud to exhibit as prize-cattle in the Eastern States.

The trail we followed after leaving Fort Reno, on Powder river, was "Boseman's Cut-off," a much shorter route to Virginia City, Montana, than crossing Shinn's Ferry, way down on the South Platte river in Nebraska, and going by the way of Salt Lake. This portion of the country from Powder river, Clear Fork and Tongue rivers, and along the Yellowstone, is in the very heart of the Indian hunting ground, and might justly be called the "garden spot" of Montana.

Sometimes in the early morning we would start ahead of our wagon train several miles, and in these truly beautiful valleys whole herds of wild antelopes, buffaloes, and jack rabbits could be seen in large numbers. Our boys would get tremendously excited sometimes at seeing so much wild game, and I own myself that I was similarly affected in seeing the living reality of what before I had only read about. The inducements in this section for grazing cattle are indeed magnificent.

The Gallatin valley is the best settled portion of Montana, and contains numerous ranches. This, indeed, is a fine, noble valley, some thirty miles wide, with ranges of high mountains either side, and one feels in truth as though he were indeed in "Nature's free domains" when he enters it. Wheat grows and ripens to perfection here, the grains being unusually large and sound. The crops yield heavily to the ranchmen. Occasionally, however, in certain seasons the grasshoppers are very destructive. I saw two splendid dairies in full operation in this valley; the butter, which I ate of freely on warm biscuit (the first square meal since I left Omaha in the spring), was most delicious in flavor and golden in color. It brought sometimes as high as two dollars in gold dust per pound when sent to Virginia City, and was quickly disposed of there.

I particularly noticed the complete system of irrigating this valley by extensive ditching and conveying water clear from the mountains in wooden trough flumes, supported on high trestles—a work of immense labor for the few men who originally engaged in the enterprise.

If they ever construct a railroad through this wild country, what a place will they make of this Gallatin valley! Probably it may be done some of these days; who knows?

The quartz region, a few miles from Virginia City, is most abundant in sure indications of the precious metal—gold. To quote Tom Hood:—

"Gold, gold! hard and yellow, bright and cold,
Spurned by the young, but hugged by the old."

The number of miners' "stake claims" are very thick here; they consist of rough pieces of boards, with the name of the claimant, location, and bearings generally of the lode. I saw many claims where extensive excavations had been made, but were abandoned on account of the want of machinery, and the cost and trouble of bringing it there. The owners of many of these valuable claims are only like "Micawber," waiting for something to turn up," when they will go to work again earnestly. If ever the shrill whistle of a locomotive is heard in these mountains, what an Eldorado this place will be!

I also saw several specimens of tin blossom, something that I believe has never yet been discovered in this country, with the exception of the State of Missouri, where I have heard it has also been traced. The United States Government, I have been told, offers a large bounty to the discoverer of a tin mine. There is plenty of gold in this Territory. The great difficulty is the means to work it. It takes a whole season sometimes to get the heavy boilers, etc., up and down these steep hills of Montana on a pair of old truck wheels drawn by oxen—slow, hard work, I can assure you. Along the Yellowstone country all the numerous mountain streams that empty into this river, commencing with Powder river, Tongue, Big Horn, Pryor, Clark's, and Rocky Forks, our boys would frequently try their luck in "panning out," and we always found little pieces of gold in our frying-pans after "cleaning up."

There was one sweet spot in this Territory we passed just before reaching "Virginia City," which let me give you a picture of.

At the crossing of the "Madison River Ford" (which, with the Gallatin and Jefferson are the sources of the Missouri and are called its three forks), I was delighted with the exquisite beauty of the scenery around us. Imagine a broad, smooth stream of water, about one hundred yards wide, coming through the canon of two high mountains that loomed up like two giant sentinels over the peace and security of this lonely place, covered with a thick coating of little cedar trees; while below, in a small basin-like valley in the shape of a horse-shoe, with the smoke coming out in the clear blue air, was a snug log cabin, inhabited by an old mountaineer ferryman, who crossed the teams in his rough cottonwood boat for the price of two bits (fifty cents, gold dust), and you have before you only one of the very many interesting sights to be seen in the noble Territory of Montana.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF DELINQUENT TAXES,
No. 11 STATE HOUSE ROW.

The REGISTER OF UNPAID TAXES FOR 1870 AND PRIOR YEARS having been completed, notice is hereby given that the books are NOW OPEN for the payment of said TAXES.

Under the provisions of the ACT OF ASSEMBLY OF MARCH 22, 1870, proceedings will IMMEDIATELY be commenced for the COLLECTION OF SAID TAX, either out of the PERSONAL PROPERTY OR REAL ESTATE.

Parties desiring to pay in the office, and escape further trouble and annoyance, can do so by calling between 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. daily.

JOHN L. HILL,
Collector of Delinquent Taxes,
No. 11 STATE HOUSE ROW,
3 2 (Second Story).

POSTPONEMENT OF THE NEXT STATE CONVENTION.

The following resolutions were passed yesterday by the State Central Committee:—

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24, 1871.

Resolved, That the time for the meeting of the Republican State Convention be and the same is hereby postponed until WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of May next, and that the delegates who may be elected thereto be and they are hereby requested to assemble at the Hall of the House of Representatives, Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock noon on said day.

Resolved, That Mahlon H. Dickinson, Esq., of Philadelphia, be appointed chairman of the State Central Committee, in place of the Hon. John Covode, deceased.

Resolved, That the Republican State Central Committee heartily endorses the action of the Republican members of the Legislature in supporting the bill providing for the call of a convention to revise and amend the Constitution of the State.

Resolved, By the Republican State Central Committee, that we endorse the action of the Philadelphia members of the committee in opposing the passage of bills to govern the city of Philadelphia by commissioners to be named by the Legislature.

2 25 MAHLON H. DICKINSON, Chairman.

REDEMPTION OF CIVIL BONDS OF 1860.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
SACRAMENTO, February 1, 1871.

Whereas, There is on this day in the State Treasury the sum of twenty-eight thousand ($28,000) dollars which, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of said State entitled "An act to provide for the paying certain equitable claims against the State of California, and to contract a funded debt for that purpose," approved April 30, 1860, is set apart for the redemption of Civil Bonds of said State, issued under the provisions of said act, notice is hereby given that

SEALED PROPOSALS

for the surrender of said Bonds will be received at this Department for the amount above specified until the

10TH DAY OF APRIL, 1871,

at 11 o'clock A. M.

No bid will be entertained at more than par value, and a responsible guarantee must accompany each proposal, which must be indorsed "Sealed Proposals for the surrender of Civil Bonds of 1860."

Said bonds will be redeemed and interest paid in gold and silver coin of the United States, and must be surrendered within ten days after the acceptance of the proposal for their redemption.

A. F. CORONEL,
2 14 cod t 4 10 State Treasurer.

REDEMPTION OF STATE BONDS.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
SACRAMENTO, Feb. 1, 1871.

Whereas, there is on this day in the State Treasury the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand ($250,000) dollars, which, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of said State, entitled "An Act to provide for paying certain equitable claims against the State of California, and to contract a funded debt for that purpose," approved April 28, 1857; and also under the provisions of an act amendatory of said act, approved April 27, 1860, is set apart for the redemption of Civil Bonds of said State, issued under the provisions of said first mentioned act, notice is hereby given that

SEALED PROPOSALS

for the surrender of said Bonds will be received at this Department for the amount above specified, until the

10TH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1871,

at 11 o'clock A. M.

No bids will be entertained at more than par value, and a responsible guarantee must accompany each proposal, which must be marked "Sealed Proposals for the Redemption of Civil Bonds of 1857."

Said bonds must be surrendered within ten days after the acceptance of the proposals for their redemption.

A. F. CORONEL,
2 14 cod t 4 10 State Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

DANIEL DOUGHERTY, ESQ.,
On MONDAY EVENING, March 13.
Subject:—"ORATORY."

JOSH BILLINGS, March 16,
Subject:—"NATRIL HISTORY."

A. Miner Griswold ("The Fat Contributor"), March 20. General Kilpatrick, March 23. Mrs. Cady Stanton, March 27. The Mendelssohn Quintette Club of Boston, March 30.

ADMISSION.....50 CENTS
RESERVED SEATS.....25 CENTS Extra

Tickets to any of the Single Lectures, and to the Concert, for sale at Gould & Fischer's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, and at the ACADEMY on the evenings of the Lectures.

Ticket Office open daily from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Doors open at quarter-past 7; Lecture at 8. 3 2

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13, 1871.

The Board of Managers have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable, clear of tax, at the Office of this Company, No. 12 Philadelphia Exchange, on and after the 13th of March next. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst., and remain closed until the 14th of March.

A. E. DOUGHERTY,
2 13 m 5t Treasurer.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
6 30 tf No. 119 MARKET St., General Agent.

NOTICE.—CAMDEN AND PHILADELPHIA STEAMBOAT FERRY COMPANY.—An election for Directors will be held at the Office of the Company, foot of FEDERAL Street, CAMDEN, on FRIDAY, the 31st of March inst., between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M.

W. H. GATZMER, Secretary.
March 7, 1871. 3 7 tu3t

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the "EXCELSIOR PRESS BRICK MANUFACTURING COMPANY" will be held at their Office, No. 309 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, March 13 (second Monday), 1871, at 12 o'clock noon.

W. D. COMEGYS,
3 3 fw2t* Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—"Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System." Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
MARCH 6, 1871.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per Share on the Stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives after the 16th instant.

WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.
3 7 10t

INSTEAD OF USING COMMON TOILET Soap at this season of the year, use "Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet of Solidified Glycerine." It softens the skin, prevents redness and chapping by cold, and beautifies the complexion.

For sale by Druggists generally.

R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
1 6 fmw26t No. 624 CHESNUT St., Philad'a.

JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 cents per bottle. 11 28 mwf

DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17

DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.

Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION

To Lay Water Pipe on Dakota and other streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Engineer of the Water Department be and is hereby authorized to lay water pipe on the following streets, to wit:—

Dakota street, from Ninth to Tenth street.

Fifteenth street, from Monument Cemetery to Susquehanna avenue.

Sixteenth street, from Norris street to Susquehanna avenue.

Seventeenth street, from Columbia avenue to Lamb Tavern Road.

Dickerson street, from Passyunk Road to Twelfth street.

Nineteenth street, from Washington avenue to Ellsworth street.

Ellsworth street, from Nineteenth to Twentieth street.

Alter street, from Nineteenth to Twentieth street.

Latonia street, from Seventeenth to Eighteenth street.

Titon street, from Seventeenth to Eighteenth street.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
CHARLES THOMPSON JONES,
President of Select Council *pro tem.*

Approved this seventh day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX,
3 9 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an appropriation to Enclose Certain Properties with the Iron Railing lately taken down at Penn Squares.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of two thousand ($2000) dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Department of Markets and City Property for the purpose of enclosing, etc., the Fairhill Square in the Nineteenth ward, and the Parade Ground in the Twenty-sixth ward, with the iron railing lately taken down at Penn Squares, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the purpose, and warrants for the same be drawn by the Commissioner of Markets and City Property.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
CHARLES THOMPSON JONES,
President of Select Council, *pro tem.*

Approved this seventh day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX,
3 9 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

This Company is prepared to sell lots, clear of all encumbrances, on reasonable term. Purchasers can see plans at the office of the Company,

NO. 518 WALNUT STREET,

Or at the Cemetery, where all information needed will be cheerfully given.

By giving notice at the office, carriages will meet persons desirous of purchasing lots at Tioga Station on the Germantown Railroad, and convey them to the Cemetery and return, free of charge.

ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treas.
MICHAEL NISBET, Sec'y. 10 5 wfm 6m

J. T. EASTON. M'MAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Steam to and from NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL, AND QUEENSTOWN.

Steamers sail WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

Cabin, $75 and $65; Steerage, $28. Excursion tickets, good for one year, liberally reduced. Persons sending for their friends can obtain tickets (Steerage) for $32. Tickets to and from Londonderry and Glasgow by this favorite route at the same low currency rates.

Passengers booked to and from London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, etc., at lowest rates.

NOTE.—The magnificent Ocean Steamships of this line are among the largest in the world, and are celebrated for speed, safety, and comfort. Owing to reduction, rates are now $15 in Cabin and $2 in steerage cheaper than other first-class lines.

For passage, or bank drafts for any amount, payable at sight in all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, and in principal cities of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, France, Germany, and Italy, apply to

WALLER & CO., Agents,
1 16 *No. 204 WALNUT St., just above Second.*

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Thursday, March 16, at 8 A. M.

The HERCULES will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on March —.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red river freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, March 11, at 8 A. M.

The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, March 11.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Monday, March 13, at 6 P. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, March 18.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
6 15 No. 130 S. THIRD Street.

CLYDE'S STEAM LINES.—Office, No. 12 South WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIR-LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY "at noon," from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

No bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing day.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air-line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and at Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West via Virginia and Tennessee Air-line, and Richmond and Danville Railroads.

Freights HANDLED BUT ONCE and taken at LOWER RATES than by any other line.

No charge for commissions, drayage, or any expense of transfer. Steamships insure at lowest rates.

FREIGHTS RECEIVED DAILY.

State-room accommodations for passengers.

WM. P. PORTER, Agent, Richmond and City Point. T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents, Norfolk.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

THURSDAY LINE FOR CHARLESTON, and all interior points of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, etc.

The first-class Steamship VIRGINIA, Captain Hunter, will sail on Thursday, March 9, at 12 o'clock, noon, from Pier 8, North Wharves, above Arch street.

Through bills of lading to all principal points in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, etc., etc.

Rates of freight as low as by any other route.

For freight or passage apply on the Pier, as above.

WM. A. COURTNEY, Agent in Charleston.

FOR NEW YORK DAILY—VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers of this Line will commence loading on March 9, from first wharf above MARKET Street, Philadelphia, and foot of WALL Street, New York. First boat will leave on Saturday, the 11th instant, and daily as usual thereafter.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight forwarded on accommodating terms.

JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN and Washington, D. C., Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, connecting with Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

Steamers leave regularly every SATURDAY at noon, from First Wharf above MARKET Street.

Freights received daily.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents, Georgetown, D. C.
M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents, Alexandria, Va.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

CAPTAIN JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
OFFICE, No. 12 South WHARVES,
PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
AGENTS

For all the above lines.

No. 12 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia, where further information may be obtained. 2 28

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commission.

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4 1 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,

TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS,
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAMSHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Captain Nickerson, from Pier No. 8 North River.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

MONTGOMERY, Captain Faircloth, from Pier No. 12 North River.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 99 West street.

LEO, Captain Dearborn, from Pier No. 16 East River.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South street.

GENERAL BARNES, Captain Mallory, from Pier No. 36 North River.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty street.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line. [1 6]

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 429 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY FOR NEW YORK.

SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON,

are now receiving freight at winter rates, commencing December 28. All goods shipped on and after this date will be charged as agreed upon by the agents of this company.

INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.

For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 33 East river, New York, or to

JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals etc. 2 8 6

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of London, Saturday, March 11, at 9 A. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, March 18, at 2 P. M.
City of Limerick, via Halifax, Tuesday, March 21, at 1 P. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, March 25, at 8 A. M.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By Mail Steamer Sailing every Saturday.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
12 10f No. 5 Bowling-green, New York.

WHITE STAR LINE

OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINE OF NEW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK, IRELAND.

The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world:—

OCEANIC, Captain Murray.	ARCTIC.
ATLANTIC, Captain Thompson.	BALTIC.
PACIFIC, Captain Perry.	ADRIATIC.

These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety, and comfort.

Passenger accommodations unrivalled.

Parties sending for their friends in the old country can now obtain prepaid tickets.

Steerage, $32, currency.

Other rates as low as any first-class line.

For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., No. 10 WATER Street, Liverpool, and No. 7 EAST INDIA Avenue, LEADENHALL Street, London; or at the company's offices, No. 19 BROADWAY, New York.

1 5f J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS Sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
ANGLIA,	IOWA,
AUSTRALIA,	TYRIAN,
BRITANNIA,	BRITANNIA,
INDIA,	IOWA,
COLUMBIA,	TYRIAN,
EUROPA.	BRITANNIA.

From Pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.

Rates of Passage, Payable in Currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry:—

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the company's offices to

HENDERSON BROTHERS,
12 27f No. 7 BOWLING GREEN.

CORDAGE, ETC.

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,

Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.

Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue,

6 13 12m PHILADELPHIA

JOHN S. LEE & CO., ROPE AND TWINE MANUFACTURERS,
DEALERS IN NAVAL STORES,
ANCHORS AND CHAINS,
SHIP CHANDLERY GOODS, ETC.,
Nos. 46 and 48 NORTH WHARVES.

LUMBER

1871 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1871

1871 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1871

1871 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1871

1871 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1871

1871 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PIN

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
on Goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
on Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1870.

$300,000	United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money)	$333,375 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162·50
164,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	163,920·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds.	20,700·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds.	25,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan	4,200·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock)	15,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock)	4,300·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (80 sh's Stock)	4,000·00
261,650	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties.	261,650·00
$1,260,150	Par. C'st, $1,264,447·34. M'kt v'l	$1,293·557·00
	Real Estate	56,000·50
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	230,971·27
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	93,375 40
	Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7900, estimated value	3,912·00
	Cash	142,911·73
		$1,820,727·97

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Joseph H. Seal,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,;	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Hugh Craig,	Spencer McIlvaine,
John D. Taylor,	Thomas P. Stotesbury,
George W. Bernadou,	John B. Semple, Pittsb'rg,
Wm. C. Houston,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
H. Frank Robinson,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 2 11m

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
NEW YORK.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

JAMES M. LONCACRE,
MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE,
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
H. C. WOOD, Jr., Medical Examiner.
5 23 mwf1m REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.

Union Mutual Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804.
Fire, Marine, and Inland Insurance.
Office, N. E. Cor. THIRD and WALNUT
LOSSES PAID SINCE FORMATION,
$7,000,000.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1871,
$255,397·89.
RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary. 2 13

People's Fire Insurance Company,
No. 514 WALNUT Street.
CHARTERED 1859.

Fire Insurance at LOWEST RATES consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid. NO UNPAID LOSSES.

Assets December 31, 1870 ..... $128,851·78
CHAS. E. BONN, President.
GEO. BUSCH, Jr., Secretary. 2 14

FIRE ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,705,319·07.

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George I. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Jos. R. Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats,	M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,

Joseph E. Schell.
WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes.
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD Secretary. 7 23

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) ..... $300,000·00
CASH Assets, December 1, 1870 ..... $360·358·24

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John R. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE.

Fire, Inland, and Marine Insurance.

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA,
Incorporated 1794.

CAPITAL $500,000
ASSETS January 1, 1871 .. $3,050,536

Receipts of Premiums, '70 ..... $2,096,154
Interests from Investments, 1870.. 137,050
$2,233,204
Losses paid in 1870 ..... $1,136,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property	$334,950
United States Government Loans	325,932
Pennsylvania State Loans	169,310
Philadelphia City Loans	200,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds	225,510
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans	363,245
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks	62,496
Cash in Bank	281,048
Loans on Collateral Security	31,434
Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled	438,420
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission	83,201
Real estate, Office of the Company	30,000
	$3,050,536

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, PRESIDENT.
CHARLES PLATT, VICE-PRESIDENT.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,	FRANCIS R. COPE,
SAMUEL W. JONES,	EDW. H. TROTTER,
JOHN A. BROWN,	EDW. S. CLARKE,
CHARLES TAYLOR,	T. CHARLTON HENRY,
AMBROSE WHITE,	ALFRED D. JESSUP,
WILLIAM WELSH,	LOUIS C. MADEIRA,
JOHN MASON,	CHAS. W. CUSHMAN,
GEORGE L. HARRISON,	CLEMENT A. GRISCOM
WILLIAM BROCKIE.	[1 23

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1871.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '71, $3,087,452·35

CAPITAL ..... $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS. 2,687,452·35
INCOME FOR 1871, $1,200,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1870, $872,881·70.
Losses Paid Since 1829 Nearly $6,000,000.

The Assets of the "FRANKLIN" are all invested in solid securities (over $2,750,000 in First Bonds and Mortgages), which are all interest bearing and dividend paying. The Company holds no Bills Receivable taken for Insurances effected.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. [2 7td31
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,
Franklin A. Comly.	

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED 1854.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Office, No. 211 WALNUT Street, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.

This Company will insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Buildings, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.

Also, Marine Insurance on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights. Inland Insurance to all parts of the Union.

DIRECTORS.

William Esher,	Lewis Audenreid,
Wm. M. Baird,	John Ketcham,
John R. Blakiston,	J. E. Baum,
W. F. Dean,	John B. Heyl,
Peter Sieger,	Samuel H. Rothermel.

WILLIAM ESHER, President.
WM. F. DEAN, Vice-President.
W. M. SMITH, Secretary. 3 15

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with sheers, blocks, falls etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
3 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Manufacture Plain and Galvanized WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.
8 1

SHEARING, ROLLING AND MEASURING, Fulling, Napping and Brushing Machines for Carpets, Cloths, and Prints. Shear both sides at once, measure accurately, rolls the goods to retain length, width, and finish. Blades repaired and ground. Superior Loom Temples.
GEO. C. BOWARD,
5 9m3 No. 17 S. EIGHTEENTH Street, Phila., Pa.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD

Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.	A. M.	TRAINS ARRIVE.	A. M.
Read'g & Allent'n Way	7·30	Pottstown Accom.	9·15
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	8·15	Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	10·20
Phila. & Potts'e Way			P. M.
Train	12·30	Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	1·00
	P. M.	Phila. & Pottsv'e W. Train	4·30
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	3·30	Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	7·00
Pottstown Accomm.	4·00	Harrisbg, Pottsville, and Allentown Ac.	9·10
Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	4·45	ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.
ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.	From Pottsville	12 35
To Reading	8·00		P. M.
	P. M.	From Reading	7·25
To Pottsville	3·15		

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad, take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Per-kiomen Railroad, take 7·30 a. m. 12·30 noon, and. 4 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7·30 a. m. and 4·00 p. m.

N. Y. EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND WEST. Trains leave New York at 9·00 a. m. and 5·00 p. m., passing Reading at 1·55 and 10·05 p. m., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3·10, 8·10, and 11·45 a. m., and 2·50 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 o'clock noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No. 511 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, of J. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the Depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot, or at No. 225 S. Fourth street.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.
Depot, Ninth and Green.

Trains leave for Germantown at 6, 7, 8, 8½, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 2·30, 3·15, 3·45, 4·05, 4·30, 5·05, 5·45, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 9, 10·05, 11, 12 p. m. Leave Germantown, 6, 6·55, 7·30, 8, 8·20, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12 a. M.; 1, 2, 3, 3·50, 4, 4·35, 5, 5·30, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 p. m. The 8·20 and 9·30 down trains, 2·30, 3·45, and 5·45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown branch. On Sundays, leave at 9·15 a. m.; 2, 4·05, 7, 10·45 p. m. Leave Germantown, 8·15 a. m.; 1, 3, 6, 9·45 p. m.

Passengers taking the 6·55, 9 a. m., and 6·30 p. m. trains from Germantown, will make close connection with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.—Leave at 6, 8, 10, 12 a. m.; 2·30, 3·45, 5·45, 7, 9 and 11 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·10, 11·40 a. m.; 1·40, 3·40, 5 40, 6·40, 8·40, 10·40 p. m. On Sundays, leave 9·15 a. m.; 2 and 7 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 a. m.; 12·40, 5·40, 9·25 p. m.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.—Leave at 6, 7·30, 9, 11·05 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 8·05, 10, 11·45 p. m. Leave Norristown at 5·30, 6·25, 7, 7·45, 8·50, 11 a. m.; 1·20, 3, 4·30, 6·15, 8, 9·30 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2·30, 4, 7·30 p. m. Leave Norristown at 7 a. m.; 1, 5·30, 9 p. m.

FOR MANAYUNK.—Leave at 6, 7·30, 9, 11·05 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 8·05, 10, 11·45 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 6, 6·55, 7·30, 8·10, 9·20, 11·30 a. m.; 2, 3·30, 5, 6·45, 8·30, 10 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2·30, 4, 7·30 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 7·30 a. m.; 1·30, 6·15, 9 30 p. m.

FOR PLYMOUTH.—Leave at 6 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Plymouth at 6·20 a. m. and 2·30 p. M.

The 7·45 a. m. train from Norristown will not stop at Magee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane.

Passengers taking the 7·12, 9·05 a. m., and 6·30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 8·30 a. m., 12·30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection Station. 11

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 7 A. M., Mail and Accommodation, via Camden and Amboy, and at 3·30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 2 and 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, [illegible], Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7·30 and 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 3·10, 5·30, 6·45 and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11·30 P. M., Line, via Jersey City.

At 7·30 and 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 3·10, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·45 A. M. 1·20, 6·45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 9·45 A. M., 6 45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 9·30 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 9·30 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·30, 2·30, 5 15, 6, and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE), VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 6·45 and 11 A. M., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 6·45 A. M., 2·30 and 6·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6·45 and 11 A. M., 3 30, 5, and 6·30 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6·45 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Dec. 12, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870, Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 7·45 and 11·20 A. M., 2·30, 6·15, and 11·30 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4·40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction at 4·10 P. M. Stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6·30 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55, 4·55, and 6·55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7·55 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 8·40 A. M. Stops at all stations.

ON SUNDAY—Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4 P. M.
10 14 W. C. WHEELER, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT, COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.

Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry),

8·15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.

11·45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3 15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.

9·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.

5·30 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, and intermediate stations.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.
WILLIAM J SEWELL, Superintendent

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 6 P. M., SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Pittsburg Express	12·11 A. M.
Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·10 A.M. & 1·10 and 7·10 P. M.	
Fast Line	12·40 P. M.
Erie Express	12·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	9·50 P. M.
Pacific Express	10·10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	11·10 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 10·10 P. M.

Cincinnati and Pacific Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4·50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·00 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M. & 3·53 & 6·40 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9·50 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·20 P. M.
Erie Express	5·40 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	5·45 P. M.
Pacific Express	3·25 P. M.
Southern Express	5·45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	10·50 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2·30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2·30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Sundays at 5·30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M., 11·58 A. M., 3·55 P. M., and 6·49 P. M. Sundays 6·49 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
10 8 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

	WESTWARD.	
MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	9·40 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7·25 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	7·40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	12·20 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	7·40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	9·30 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6·35 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven	7·50 P. M.
	EASTWARD.	
MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	9·00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	10·05 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	9 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	5·45 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Lock Haven	8·15 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9·35 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP	Williamsport	12·35 A. M.
"	Sunbury	3·30 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9·40 A. M.

Express, Mail, and Accommodation, east and West, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect December 19, 1870.

Fifteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7·30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8·25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington

1·15 and 5·20 and 8 15 P. M., for Abington.

1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Copl

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERERS.

Additional Subscriptions to the Fund for the French and German Poor.

In addition to the sums already acknowledged for the relief of the German and French sufferers, the treasurer, A. J. Drexel, Esq., sends the Mayor the following statement of other receipts:

Christ Church, Germantown	$18·77
J. J. Dripps	10·00
St. James P. E. Church, Kingsessing	58·87
Oxford Trinity Church	106·45
St. George M. E. Church	16·00
Mr. Miller, Holmesburg	4·00
Bethany Mission Sunday School	47·74
Caleb Cope	10·00
James Bayard	10·00
Collected by M. Baird & Co.:—	
M. Baird & Co.	$500·00
W. Sellers & Co.	250·00
A. Whitney & Sons	200·00
Hooker & Townsend	100·00
A. Belfield	10·00
Tabernacle Baptist Church	36·50
First Jerusalem Church	8·81
Olivet Presbyterian Church	25·35
Heidelberg Reformed Church	29·20
First Jerusalem Church	38·44
Gutman	10·00
Charles Shass	10·00
William Brie	10·00
Bunting & Mellowell	10·00
Eglise de Christ (French Protestant Church)	9·25
Christ Reformed Church	29·50
Collected by Henry Preaut, C. A. Griscom, and J. W. Bernadou:—	
Peter Wright & Sons	$250·00
S. & J. M. Flanagan	100·00
Duncan & Poly	50·00
Cash	25·00
J. B. Cotton	20·00
Amount collected in aid of the French sufferers alone:—	
Samuel W. Welsh	$500·00
McKean, Borie & Co.	500·00
John Mason & Co.	250·00
Field & Kechmie	100·00
Henry Winsor & Co.	100·00
Morris Phillips	100·00
G. W. Bernadou & Bro.	100·00
G. W. Witztlar	50·00
A. J. Antelo	50·00
Isaac Hough & Morris	50·00
Philip Fitzpatrick	50·00
B. H. Barrol	50·00
Cash	50·00
D.	50·00
Farrah & Ellwell	25·00
J. P. Stotesbury & Co.	20·00
Davis & Warner	20·00
St. Stephen's M. E. Church	15·50
James Graham & Co.	20·00
Previous acknowledgments	3969·43
Grand total of receipts	$8984 32

The Hosiery and Notions Committee report, through Mr. J. J. Bailey, additional collections to the amount of $1300, making a total of $1900 received by that committee.

EXEMPT PROPERTY.

Forty-five Millions of Real Estate Untaxed in Philadelphia.

The Board of Revision has just completed a careful catalogue of all the properties exempted from taxation in Philadelphia, giving a description of each. The aggregate value of the real estate thus relieved is between forty-five and forty-eight millions. Having gone carefully through this catalogue, we are able to classify the properties exempted, thus:—

Armories	2	Lyceum	1
Arsenals	2	Morgue	1
Academies	4	Penitentiary	1
Asylums	22	Public squares and parks	18
Burial-grounds	72		
Boat-houses	6	Poor-houses	4
Benevolent societies	19	Potters' fields	2
Convents	7	Plank road companies	3
Colleges	13	Powder magazine	1
County Prison	1	Police stations	18
Dispensaries	4	Religious society buildings	3
Fire company houses	33	Soup buildings	6
Grand Masonic Lodge	1	Scientific society building	1
Gas Works	4	Seminaries	3
Halls	11	School-houses:—	
Hospitals	17	*Public	137
House of Correction	1	All others	70
House of Refuge	1	Turnpike companies	5
Institutes	10		
Library companies	4		

* This number embraces only those buildings which were built for and exclusively used for school purposes.

The churches exempted from taxation number 386, and are classified as follows:—

Baptist	48	Methodist	88
Bible Christian	1	Mennonite	2
Congregational	3	New Jerusalem	2
Catholic	44	Presbyterian	53
Covenanters	1	Quaker	16
Episcopal	76	Spiritualist	1
Evangelical Association	1	Swedish	1
German Reformed	14	Swedenborgian	1
German, E.	5	Unitarian	2
German, L.	1	Universalist	2
Jewish	9	United Brethren	1
Lutheran	20	Wesleyan	2
Moravian	2		

To all of these churches, with a few exceptions, are attached parsonages, which are also exempted. In addition, there is a great amount of Government property untaxed, such as League Island, the Navy Yard, Mint, Custom House, Post Office, Naval Asylum, Arsenal, and Appraisers' buildings. There are a large number of city buildings, wharves, and landings, the Water Works property, and the beds of the tracks of railways having termini in this city, which produce no revenue.

RAPACITY.

Important Action of the Bar.

At a meeting of the Law Association, held on Monday last, a committee of five, composed of the following members of the bar—Eli K. Price, William L. Hirst, George W. Thorn, Thomas J. Diehl, and Arthur M. Burton—was appointed to consider the subject of illegal fees extorted by the officers of the courts and the Sheriff.

One of the speakers at the meeting, an old and active member of the bar, spoke of the subject as a great public wrong, and one which it concerned the members of the bar to redress, not that they were particularly affected by it, for they were not, except that they suffered in their own dignity and sense of honor and duty so long as they stood indifferently by and made no protest against an infamous and constantly increasing fraud upon the community, whose advisers and agents they, the members of the bar, were. The gentleman said he alluded to the unparalleled extortion and robbery of litigants by the various officers of the Row—the Clerks of the Courts and the Sheriff.

The speaker represented that from year to year an organized system of robbery had been practised upon the community, and that at last it had assumed such magnitude, was so insolent and shameless in its extortions, that he felt it the duty of the Bar Association of Philadelphia to interfere.

THE HAHNEMANNIAN MEDICAL INSTITUTE.—The twenty-first annual commencement of the Hahnemannian Medical Institute will be held in the Assembly Buildings at eight o'clock this evening.

The Institute is an association of the students in attendance at the Hahnemann Medical College, and it conducts a curriculum of medical examinations and systematic reviews of the lectures of the college faculty. The quizitorial chairs, corresponding to the professional chairs of the college, are filled by the members of the Institute.

The programme this evening will open with a triumphal march by Hassler's Parlor Orchestra, following which Rev. W. C. Robinson will offer prayer. The valedictory address will be delivered by C. D. Crank, M. D., and Professor O. B. Gause will confer the degrees.

DOOR MATS.—John Stuart was endeavoring to dispose of three door mats at a house at Seventeenth and Wood streets yesterday afternoon. Suspicions were strong that John stole the mats, and he was accordingly arrested and will be before Alderman Kerr this afternoon.

BOY STABBED.—A boy named George Atkinson was stabbed in the left breast by another boy named Marlowe, at Belgrade and Marlborough streets, last night. The lad's injuries are not serious.

THIEF ARRESTED.—Sergeant Gilchrist arrested one John Leib, at Second and Poplar streets, last evening, on the charge of having committed a larceny in that vicinity. Leib was placed under $600 bail by Alderman Toland.

MAYOR'S MESSAGES.

A BIG BATCH FOR CONSIDERATION OF COUNCILS.

His Honor Vetoes the Meadow Land Bill, for its Imperfections—A Sharp and Protracted Crawl Over the "Commission Bills" in the Legislature—They are Carefully Reviewed and Vigorously Criticized—What Will Happen if they Pass—The Centennial.

This afternoon Mayor Fox sent in to Councils three important messages. One relating to the approaching Centennial Exhibition in 1876; another veteing the ordinance for the improvement of the meadow lands, not that he opposed such an improvement, on the contrary decidedly favoring it, but on account of the bill's imperfections; and the last criticising the "Commission" bills now in the Legislature, and asking that Councils take vigorous steps towards their defeat. We give these important documents verbatim:—

THE MAYOR AND THE MEADOW LANDS.

The following was the message sent to Councils:—

Whilst in common with Councils I recognize the obligation upon the city authorities to afford an adequate and effectual protection to property against fire and robbery, and to every citizen an immunity against personal interference, I do in the same connection realize the propriety of extending municipal assistance to the prevention of disaster by flood or freshet, especially when damage is thereby likely to ensue to large districts of land, to live stock, to crops, and buildings on the farms in the vicinity of the built-up portions of the city, particularly when accompanied with ill effects on the public health.

In this respect considerable portions of the First and Twenty-sixth wards, covering large sections of the territory situate between the rivers Delaware and Schuylkill down to the confluence of both, in that part of the city commonly known as the "Neck," and also in that part of the Twenty-seventh ward extending from near Gray's Ferry Bridge down on the west side of the river Schuylkill to Penrose Ferry Bridge (both sections embracing many of our finest truck farms, from which are obtained most delicious fruits and vegetables for the table) are subject to inundations and overflow by reason of the not unfrequent rise in the river occasioned by freshet or storm, and when so happening causing great destruction not only to property but sometimes to life, and generally creating much sickness; and it would afford me pleasure to give to my official sanction to legislation intended to prevent a recurrence of these disasters, but such enactments should be methodical and clear, and be as nearly comprehensive and perfect as they can be made, and besides they should have in view the public welfare as well as the subservience of individual advantage.

On a careful examination the bill hereto annexed, entitled "An ordinance to provide for the improvement of the meadow banks along the rivers Delaware and Schuylkill in the First, Twenty-sixth, and Twenty-seventh wards," is too vague and indefinite, and for that reason I respectfully return the same without my approval.

The bill speaks of "the construction of a bank or bulkhead sufficient for a roadway at *or near* Mifflin street, on the Delaware, along said river *near* where the bank is now located to the mouth of the Schuylkill, thence up the same to the first land *near* Point Breeze in the First and Second wards, and along the River Schuylkill from *near* the foot of Fifty-eighth street to fast land at or *near* Penrose Ferry Bridge in the Twenty-seventh ward." In the first place, to make this embankment a public drive it should be by a dedication to public use as a highway, executed by all the owners of the space intended for that purpose, and not merely as specified by the proviso contained in the bill, to wit:—"*Provided, That the property owners shall agree to permit the same to be used as a public drive or roadway.*" An agreement having no words of perpetuity, not running with the titles, not binding future owners.

In the second place, to secure this highway to public use, and make it available for such purpose, it should start from a definite, fixed point, and that point should be on a public highway already laid out and in use, and thence extending along the line of some one or more thoroughfares already, or to be, specifically laid out on the plan of the city as public streets for the purpose, as near to the water lines as conveniently can be (having in view the saving of the most land to the several owners), thence down the Delaware to the mouth of the Schuylkill, then turning and coming westwardly and northwardly until it reaches some other fixed and definite point, being on a public highway, laid out and opened to public use; and so on, in like manner, on the west side of the Schuylkill, within the points there also designated as requiring protection. The lines thereof to be first ascertained, laid out, surveyed and fixed by the Survey Department of the city, and the whole dedicatee to public use as a highway by the several owners thereof, the meadow companies, as in the bill before me, to enter into a covenant to pay their proportion of the expense of the construction, and to keep said embankment in perpetual repair. As the amount proposed to be appropriated by the ordinance in question seems to be but a partial payment of the cost, the bill is deficient in not specifically stating the estimate of the entire expense, and the proportion thereof required to be borne by the meadow companies, and also within what period, and by whom, and under whose superintendence the work should be completed; and here I would suggest that it be made the duty of the proper department of the city to supervise the work from the time of commencement to its final competition. There should also be a clause requiring some one, whether by bond or otherwise, to guarantee to the city the performance of the work upon the appropriation of the amount expected from the city. These or some similar features being cared for in a substituted or amended bill enacted into a law, it seems to me that our citizens at large would, in time, be in possession of an important advantage, as far as roadway, scenery, and pure air around two beautiful portions of our city are concerned; whilst, by the protection thus afforded, the land would rapidly rise in value, to the profit of the owners, and the city benefited by increased revenue from taxation, thus amply compensating all concerned for each party's share of the outlay. For the reasons specified, I return the bill for your reconsideration. Very respectfully,

DANIEL M. FOX, Mayor.

THE MAYOR AND THE COMMISSIONS.

The following message relative to the commission bills in the Legislature was also sent in:—

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, March 9, 1871.

To the President and members of Select and Common Councils—Gentlemen:—I feel it to be my solemn duty, in view of the high responsibilities of my official position, to call your attention to the subject of certain bills now before the General Assembly of the Commonwealth, creating commissions absorbing the departments of our municipality and destructive to the principles of local self-government, injurious to the rights of our citizens, and to the interests of the tax-payers—and to recommend Councils to address a respectful but earnest remonstrance to the Legislature against their passage.

Our system of city government is well calculated to guard the interests of our people, and is admirably furnished with checks against hasty legislation. Every measure is considered first in one branch of Councils, then in the other; the members are familiar with the wants of their constituents and directly responsible to them. The veto power conferred upon the Mayor is an additional security against hasty or ill-advised legislation.

On the other hand, the Legislature, composed of members representing other and distant portions of the Commonwealth, is necessarily less able to understand the needs and wishes of the people of Philadelphia, and peculiarly liable to the misrepresentations of interested seekers of favor.

The commissions which the bills referred to propose to establish will monopolize the active municipal powers of the city, and strip Councils of their most valuable functions. The control of the police, the increase of their number, their compensation, and their duties; the appointment of all committing magistrates; the control of the Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, and the appointment and dismissal of all persons connected with it; the purchase of lots for station houses; the entire control of all water works; and the exclusive right to furnish and regulate the supply of water to the city; the right to take land for the construction of reservoirs, and to construct reservoirs; to open highways for the laying of water pipes; the introduction of water into buildings; the assessment and collection of water rents; the right to take the property of any water company in the city; the right to purchase all materials and employ all labor; to determine the necessity for erecting new water works and the exclusive authority to erect them, as well as to enlarge the present water works; the exclusive control and management of all highways; and the opening, grading, flagging, and curbing of all streets, roads, and avenues; and the purchase of all materials connected therewith; the repairing and constructing of public roads and bridges; the management and control of all city property, except such as is already vested in existing commissions; the filling up of sunken lots; the control of public sewers and drainage, and the construction and repairs thereof; the control of paving, repairing and repaving streets, and keeping them in order; and of cleansing the public streets, roads, and alleys; the right to take the property of any turnpike or plank-road; the right to determine of what material the streets shall hereafter be paved, and for all streets paved with other material than cobble stone, to issue City 6 per cent. bonds for the same; to cause the streets, lanes, and alleys laid out on the city plan to be opened; to cause the same to be paved, curbed, and, where necessary, culverted; and to issue city bonds to the holders of lots fronting thereon for damages; to cause the Board of Revision to revise and review assessments; all these powers are to be vested in seventeen (17) citizens appointed by the Legislature, to hold office for five years at a salary of $3000 each per annum, irresponsible to the people or to the municipal authorities, with the right to appoint all the necessary officers, agents, etc. etc.

These commissioners are to draw warrants upon the City Treasurer, which the Controller is commanded to countersign, and the Treasurer is commanded to pay. They are to have the power to issue city bonds, executed by the president of the respective boards, and attested by the clerks of the respective commissioners. They are to furnish estimates to Councils annually of such sums of money as they shall see fit to require, and Councils *must* appropriate the same. The Receiver of Taxes is commanded to add to the tax rate as required by the commissioners a sum sufficient to pay the interest on the "CITY PAVING BONDS" and the "CITY WATER BONDS," and one-thirteenth of the principal annually.

It seems to me that if these measures should receive the sanction of the Legislature, there will be but little left for Councils to do, and they might as well adjourn *sine die*, except that the law would compel them to meet once a year to comply with the requisitions of the commissioners, to appropriate whatever sums of money they in their wisdom might see fit to demand from the City Treasury.

It is hardly necessary for me to say anything further than to add that should these bills become a law, I cannot be mistaken in asserting that our city's credit must be seriously affected, and the tax-payer be made to suffer to a degree exceedingly disastrous.

I respectfully submit the whole subject to your consideration for such action as in your judgment the emergencies of the case would seem to require. Very respectfully, DANIEL M. FOX, Mayor.

THE MAYOR AND THE CENTENNIAL.

This communication, with accompanying documents, was also sent in to Councils:—

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, March 9, 1871.—To the President and Members of Select Council—Gentlemen:—It is with the highest sense of gratification that I am enabled herewith to transmit to your honorable body a certified copy of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for celebrating the one-hundredth anniversary of American Independence, by holding an International Exhibition of Arts, Manufactures, and Products of the soil and mine in the city of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania in the year 1876, which act duly received the Presidential sanction on March 3, 1871. Accompanying the same will be found an official letter having relation thereto, under date of March 4, 1871, from Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, to HON. William D. Kelley, one of the Representatives in Congress from this city, to the latter of whom I am indebted for his courtesy and kindness in procuring the copy of the act, and forwarding the same to me. I need hardly add that the city of Philadelphia, having been favored so signally, has now a work of no ordinary magnitude on its hands, so far as its share of the labor and duty is concerned; and I am sure there will be none more agreeably entered upon. Very respectfully,

DANIEL M. FOX, Mayor.

LETTER FROM SECRETARY FISH.

Accompanying the message was the certified copy of the act (already published in this paper), and the following letter from Secretary Fish:—

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, March 4, 1871.—Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, House of Representatives—Sir:—In accordance with your request in your letter of the 1st inst., I herewith transmit a certified copy of the act providing for the holding of an International Exhibition at Philadelphia on the Centennial Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

HAMILTON FISH.

THE THETA DELTA CHI FRATERNITY.—This collegiate association commenced yesterday a secret convention at the Continental Hotel. This fraternity has representatives from every college of any repute in the land. To-night a grand banquet will be given at the Continental Hotel. An oration will be delivered by John Goforth, Esq., of this city, and a poem will be read by P. C. Gilbert, of New York.

FIRE MATTERS.—A committee of city officials from Petersburg, Virginia, this morning purchased the horses, harness, carriage, and engine of the America Steam Fire Engine Company. The same gentlemen have also put in offers for the purchase of the apparatus of the Resolution Fire Company.

CHILD BADLY BURNED.—A child, aged fifteen months, of Mr. Smith, residing on Thompson street, above Huntingdon, was seriously burned about the face and body at 8 o'clock this morning, on account of his clothing having taken fire from an ignited brush which he had stuck in a stove. The child is not expected to recover.

DEATH FROM HEART DISEASE.—This morning William Nothnagle, aged 41 years, died suddenly at his residence, No. 417 Julianna street. Deputy Coroner Sees held an inquest in the case, and a verdict of death from heart-disease was rendered.

"REANEY'S WORKS" AT PUBLIC SALE.—We are requested to call attention to the fact that the very valuable works for shipbuilding known as "Reaney's," fronting on the river Delaware, will be sold April 6, by the well-known auctioneers, Messrs. Thomas & Sons.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, March 9.—There is no change in Cloverseed. About 400 bushels prime sold at 11¼c. In Timothy and Flaxseed no movements; small sales of the latter at $2·10 per bushel.

There is very little doing in Provisions. Mess Pork is held at $22·50. Beef Hams at $31@32; Hams in pickle at 14@14¼c.; Sides in salt at 10¾@11¼c.; Shoulders in salt at 8¾c.; Lard at 13@13½c.

There is not much demand for Flour, but supplies come in slowly, and prices are well maintained. About 800 barrels were disposed of, including superfine at $5·25@5·62½; extras at $5·75@6·25; spring wheat extra family at $6·87½@7·50; Pennsylvania do. do. $6·50@7; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $7@7·75; and fancy brands at $8@9·50. Rye Flour commands $6. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

There is not so much inquiry for Wheat, and no change from yesterday's quotations. Sales of 2000 bushels Western red at $1·63@$1·65, and white at $1·75@1·90. Rye is steady at $1·05. Corn is less active; sales of 2000 bushels yellow at 81c.; some holders ask more. Oats move slowly at 62½@65c.

Whisky is quiet. We quote Western iron-bound at 92@92½c.

FINE STATIONERY

AND

Card Engraving.

DREKA,

No. 1033 CHESNUT STREET,

9 13 tuths8p

BOILERS.

Allen's Patent will Remove Scale from Steam Boilers.

Guaranteed not to injure the iron. In boxed cans, three gallons. Price $6 per can.

JOSIAH J. ALLEN,

3 8 6t8p No. 4 South DELAWARE Avenue.

MARBLE WORKS.

H. S. TARR & SON'S

MANUFACTORY OF

Carved and Ornamental Marble Work,

GREEN Street, above Seventh,

1 30 3m PHILADELPHIA.

COTTAGE, COMPLETELY FURNISHED, six rooms and bath, to lease for term of years; fifteen minutes' ride south of Chesnut; $35; real estate security. Address M., Public Record office. 3 9 3t*

FOURTH EDITION

THE LATE "ARMY OF THE NORTH."

Bismarck Arrives at Berlin.

Railroading in California.

Proceedings of Congress.

The Foreign Relations Question.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

FROM EUROPE.

The Condition of Paris.

PARIS, March 8.—(Special to N. Y. *Telegram.*)—The city remains quiet, but it is difficult to say whether it is a calm before the storm, or a collapse of the revolutionary rising. The National Guard resist the action of the Government for their disbandment, pile their arms on the Boulevards, and gather together into groups with a discontented and angry look.

The Belleville and Montmatre districts showed no signs of revolt. These districts are frequented and occupied by the most rabid of the Blouse Radicals, who swear eternal vengeance against the Germans and the betrayers of France.

The palace at Versailles is occupied by a small army of workmen and upholsterers, obliterating all traces of the occupancy by the Germans. The Assembly will occupy it as a council chamber immediately after it is prepared for their use, which is expected to be early next week.

Bismarck in Berlin.

BERLIN, March 9.—Count Bismarck has arrived here.

The Late Army of the North.

LONDON, March 9.—A despatch from Dieppe says the Mayor has notified the Prussians they must feed the private soldiers of the late Army of the North. The inhabitants are at the same time ordered to entertain the officers. Food is plenty at Dieppe, and business shows signs of life.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, March 9—11·30 A. M.—Consols, 91⅝ for money and account. American securities quiet: 5-20s of 1862, 92½; of 1865, old, 91¾; of 1867, 90¾; 10-40s, 89. Stocks quiet; Erie, 18¾; Illinois Central, 109⅜; Great Western, 30.

LIVERPOOL, March 9—11·30 A. M.—Cotton steadier; uplands, 7¾d.; Orleans, 7¾d. Sales to-day estimated at 12,000 bales.

LONDON, March 9—11·30 A. M.—Fine Rosin, 15s. 9d.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Senate Caucus.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The report is that Mr. Morton has declined the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and that Mr. Cameron, second on the old list, was proposed to take precedence of Mr. Sumner, but this rumor is not fully confirmed. The debate was very earnest about recommitting the report to the committee of five.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Lieutenant-Commander Silas W. Terry is detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Severn; Ensigns James Franklin and Nelson T. Houston from signal duty and ordered to the Asiatic fleet.

Internal Revenue Statement.

A comparative statement has been prepared at the Internal Revenue Office showing the receipts from several sources of internal revenue for the first seven months of the fiscal years ending June 30, 1870, and 1871, which gives in the aggregate a decrease of about $7,000,000.

Resigned.

First Lieutenant Oliver Phelps, 7th Infantry, has resigned.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Ship Arson Case.

NEW YORK, March 9.—The trial of the sailors of the ship Robert Edwards was continued to-day. The prosecution closed, and the defense is now submitting evidence.

Female Incendiaries.

Mary Grossman and Mary Ann Brady, domestics at No. 211 East Thirteenth street, have been arrested on a charge of setting fire to the premises. The keeper of the house, Mrs. Crawford, was previously arrested on a similar charge.

Pension Payments.

Since the 4th instant the pension agencies have been disbursing quarterly payments to invalid soldiers, widows, and orphans of the war. The former have received up to to-day $50,000. The total amount paid the latter exceeds $27,000.

The Quick Transit Route.

ALBANY, March 9.—Mr. Genet introduced in the Senate to-day a bill for a quick transit railroad in New York, which is said to be a compromise agreed to by all parties.

Bids for Bonds.

NEW YORK, March 9.—There were twenty-four bids for gold to day, amounting to $4,083,000, at 10·50@11·50. The awards will be $2,000,000 at 11·24@11·50.

The Murderer Thomas.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 9.—John A. Goelet, counsel for the negro John Thomas, to be executed in New York to-morrow, appeared before Chief Justice Church, in Chambers, asking a stay of proceedings. The Chief Justice rendered a decision at midnight last night refusing the application, and the Governor also refused a further respite.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Rhode Island Republican Convention.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 9.—The Republican State Convention met to-day. The Hon. Jonathan Brayton presided, and the old ticket was renominated, as follows:—For Governor, Seth Padelford; Lieutenant-Governor Pardon W. Stevens; Secretary of State, John R. Bartlett; Attorney-General, Willard Sayles; General Treasurer, Samuel A. Parker.

The convention was entirely harmonious, and the nominations were by acclamation, except in one instance.

Ship News.

BOSTON, March 9.—The schooner Arno, from St. Andrew's for Boston, was wrecked recently on Wood's Island, and two of the crew perished.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Railway Extension.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—The construction of the California Pacific branch of the railroad from Vallego through Sonoma county by the way of Santa Rosa to Healdsburg, will be commenced immediately.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—THIRD SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Mr. Sumner introduced his bill of last session supplementary to the Civil Rights act, intended to secure equal rights to colored people in all public conveyances, places of amusement, churches, benevolent and other institutions, etc.

He said that colored men were daily subjected to inconvenience and outrage, by railroads and other corporations, particularly in the South, and that a Republican Congress could not afford to adjourn without some legislation to remedy the evil. He gave notice that he would press the bill to a vote.

On motion of Mr. Kellogg, Rev. Dr. J. H. Newman was elected chaplain of the Senate for the Forty-second Congress.

Various petitions were presented, and numerous bills introduced and temporarily laid on the table.

By Mr. Sumner, for an adjustment of the French spoliation claims.

By Mr. Corbett, to incorporate the Japan Steam Navigation Company, confined to navigation of the waters of Japan.

By Mr. Sherman, to facilitate commerce between the United States and China and other Asiatic countries, being a bill introduced at the last session for the incorporation of a company, with a capital of five millions, to carry on a general commercial business with and construct public works in those countries.

By Mr. Carpenter, to further administration of justice.

By Mr. Harlan, to ratify and carry into effect the constitution and form of government for the Indian Territory, adopted at the recent Indian Council.

Upon the conclusion of the morning order of business the Senate adjourned till to-morrow.

House.

The Speaker proceeded to the call of States for bills, commencing with the State of Maine.

Mr. Hale introduced a bill to repeal the duty on salt.

Mr. Wood asked Mr. Hale to add to it a provision to repeal the duty on coal.

Mr. Hale said that that was a District subject, and that he intended to introduce a bill for that purpose also, and he moved to refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Cox—That will be the death of it. Let us pass it now.

Mr. Farnsworth—Is it not necessary that it shall go to the Committee of the Whole?

The Speaker—Yes, if there be objection to disposing of it in the House. If there be such objection it can be entertained now.

Mr. Mercur objected, and the bill was then referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Hale then introduced a bill to repeal the duty on coal.

Mr. McGrew objected to its being considered now, and it was also referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Cox then moved to go into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of taking up and passing these two bills.

Mr. McGrew called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

Mr. Dickey moved that the House adjourn.

Mr. Randall moved that when the House adjourn to-day it be till Monday.

Mr. Cox hoped the House would not adjourn without repealing the duty on coal and salt, so that members might go home satisfied with themselves.

Mr. Dawes hoped the House would not agree to adjourn over till Monday without waiting to see what the Senate would do on the subject of final adjournment.

Mr. Randall withdrew his motion, and the motion to adjourn was negatived.

Mr. Packer, of Pennsylvania, then moved that when the House adjourn to-day it be to meet on Saturday.

Mr. Cox hoped there would be no filibustering on these measures.

Mr. Dawes made the point of order that Mr. Packer's motion was not in order.

The Speaker sustained the point of order and had the rule bearing on the subject read.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Cox's motion to go into Committee of the Whole, and it was agreed to—yeas 112, nays 75—and the House thereupon at 1 o'clock went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Dawes in the chair, and took up the bill to repeal the duty on salt.

Mr. Hale said he did not wish to introduce any measure that would protract the session, but the House had already at the last session manifested its wish to repeal the duties on coal and salt, and put them on the free list, and there was therefore no need of discussion. He moved that the committee rise in order that he might move in the House to close the debate, and he signified his intention then to accept an amendment to add coal to the bill.

Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, appealed to the House not to begin the Forty-second Congress by applying the gag law, but to allow debate on the question.

Mr. Cox—It has been debated two years.

Mr. Myers inquired from Mr. Hale whether he would admit an amendment to repeal the income tax.

Mr. Randall made a like inquiry as to tea, coffee, and sugar.

Mr. Platt, a like inquiry as to tobacco.

Mr. Farnsworth. One thing at a time.

Mr. Hale declined to admit amendments that would embarrass the bill.

Mr. Cox advised him that he would lose the bill if he allowed it to be loaded down.

The motion that the committee rise was agreed to—93 to 71.

Mr. Hale then moved that all general debate be closed in Committee of the Whole on the bill to repeal the duty on salt.

Mr. Dickey moved that the House adjourn.

The House refused to adjourn—yeas 77, nays 107, and the motion to close debate was agreed to—yeas 99, nays 91.

The Speaker announced the standing Committee on Elections as follows:—Messrs. McCrary, Stevenson, Hale, Poland, Finkelnburg, Thomas, Kerr, Potter, and Arthur.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

A Church Case.

Nisi Prius—Judge Williams.

The Court began the business of the March session to-day.

The Commonwealth *ex rel.* George Gordon, John Riggerstaff, Ephraim Young, Robert E. Taylor, James Stewart, Robert Fletcher, and James Boyd vs. Thomas Johnston, Thomas M. Kerr, Charles Williams, Abram Walker, James Smith, William G. Porter, *et al.*

This is an issue found for the jury under a writ of *quo warranto*, and the question to be decided is whether the relators or the defendants are the lawful trustees of the First Reformed Presbyterian Congregation. The relators claim that they were duly elected trustees on the 4th of January, 1869, and the defendants maintain that they were elected on the first Monday in January, 1870. The division in the church occurred because of a difference of opinion regarding the modes of worship, and each section maintains that it is the church, and entitled to the church property. On trial.

Motion List.

District Court, No. 1—Judges Hare, Stroud, and Thayer.

The general motion list will be called in this court to-morrow.

Criminal Business.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.

Mary Sharkey pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny. She said she was under the influence of liquor at the time, and unconscious of what she was doing; and also that she had several little children dependent upon her for support. The Judge, in the goodness of his heart, imposed a mere nominal sentence, which allowed the poor woman to leave the court immediately, with a grateful heart and a firm resolution to reform.

Robert Smith pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny, and was sentenced to the County Prison for one year.

William Gilbert was convicted of assault and battery upon his wife. She was compelled to live apart from him and work for her living, and he went one morning to her place of employment and cruelly struck her on the face with his fist. He was sentenced to the County Prison for two months.

Barbara Herman pleaded guilty to two charges of larceny. She went to a shop in Second street, and took away goods under the pretense of showing them to her husband, and failed to return them; then she managed to steal a watch and breastpin from another store. The Judge sentenced her to an imprisonment of three years. John Herman, her husband, was found guilty of receiving and pawning the goods she had stolen, and was sent below for one year.

Christian Presseman pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing fifty pounds of sugar from the store in which he was employed as porter, and was sentenced to the County Prison for one year.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of HORACE BINNEY, Jr., Esq.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of WILLIAM J. BINNEY, acting executor of HORACE BINNEY, Jr., Esq., deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on WEDNESDAY, March 22d, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at his office, No. 131 South FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

GEORGE M. CONARROE,

3 9 mw4t Auditor.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The St. Louis Hurricane.

The Killed and Wounded.

Casualty at the Coal-fields.

Miners Smothered to Death.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

FROM THE WEST.

The Great Tornado at St. Louis—List of Casualties.

ST. LOUIS, March 9.—The deaths caused by the tornado which passed over East St. Louis yesterday as far as known are seven, as follows:—John Halpin, employed on the bridge; John B. O'Neill, purchasing agent of the Southeastern Railroad; John Vogel, Daniel Collins, Timothy Drumm, Isaac Evans, engineer on the Chicago and Alton Railroad, burned in the round-house; John Eisley, a brakeman on the Toledo and Wabash Railroad, and a teamster name unknown.

Of the wounded the following are most seriously hurt:—

Henry C. Creveling, Superintendent of the Wiggins Ferry Company, right shoulder fractured, and head cut by chimney of ferry-boat falling across his carriage; George Schone, master mechanic of the Chicago and Altoa Road; terrible cut on the head and legs badly crushed; Margaret Conway, both legs broken; Michael Conway and two children fearfully cut about the head and badly bruised; Louis Parvin, head badly cut; L. Marks, of Nashville, Illinois, head shockingly cut; Charles Parry and Thomas Hamilton seriously cut; Peter Flynn, leg broken; Frank Donegan and wife badly hurt; Milton McFarland, seriously; Aaron Stannus, agent Adams' Express, head badly cut; Harvey Stoekman, baggage master of the Toledo and Wabash road, head terribly cut; Timothy Donohue, same road, head badly cut; William Deuett, fireman, Wabash Road, shoulder dislocated; William Hill, blacksmith Wabash Road, head terribly cut, probably not recover; Peter Philbon, conductor Pullman sleeper, seriously; Lucy Glasgow and Barbara Sincraft, seriously, the latter will probably die; Margaret Richardson and child, seriously, latter fatally; Margaret Nolen and child, badly cut, latter cannot recover; Ellen Dalton, seriously; Timothy Howard, of the Chicago Railroad, terribly cut about the head; E. Powell, head cut, W. Stark, pilot of the ferry boat, seriously; Matt. Quinn, Vandalia Railroad, arm broken; Frank Edwards, engineer Vandalia Railroad, terribly scalded; W. F. Gainey, foreman Vandalia round house, arm broken. The less seriously and slightly injured will outnumber the above.

The immense mass of framework in and around the eastern abutment of the bridge, consisting of derricks and massive supports for other hoisting apparatus, was blown down like so many seeds. Some thirty families are rendered homeless by their houses being blown down.

Most of the latter are totally destroyed. The steamer Mollie Able was lost. The chimneys and texas and all the upper works of the iron ram Vindicator, owned by the ferry company, were swept away. The tug boat Hewitt, belonging to the Bridge Company, lost her upper works, and Captain Montgomery blown into the river, but he was saved with slight injury.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. Sumner Deposed from the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The Senate caucus has adjourned, after agreeing to the report of the special committee to revise the Senate committees. The committee's report was sustained by a vote of five majority. Mr. Sumner is removed, by this action of the caucus, from his position as chairman of the Foreign Relation Committee, and Mr. Cameron is appointed in his place. Mr. Sumner is not on the committee at all. He refused to accept the chairmanship of the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The matter creates great indignation among Sumner's friends, and there is some talk of bring